

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 20.

FRENCH PUT OFF COTTON OIL RAISE.

Cable advices from Paris state that the customs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday decided to postpone action on the bill raising duties on American cottonseed oil and seed until the whole question of tariffs between the two countries can be investigated. The bill proposed to raise the duty on American oil from \$1.16 to \$4.82 per 100 kilos, while preferred nations could enter their oils at a rate of \$2.70. It is believed that a tariff commission will be appointed to negotiate an agreement between the two countries similar to the recently concluded German-American understanding.

SCARCITY OF COTTON SEED.

Reports this week indicate an increasing scarcity of cotton seed for planting, especially in those sections of the South most affected by recent heavy rains. Advices from Louisiana say that cotton seed is becoming so scarce that farmers who have sold seed to oil mills are telephoning to the mills begging a chance to buy it back. As many as three plantings, made necessary by the phenomenal rains in some sections, have brought planters to the verge of a seed famine. Several oil mills have closed because of the scarcity.

WANT ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE.

Employees of Omaha packing plants who recently received an increase in wages ranging from 5 to 15 per cent are not satisfied with that, and are demanding still more. Those who complain are men employed in the hide cellars, casing rooms, killing floors and other places where the work is wet and disagreeable. They are among those affected by the raise from 17½ cents an hour to 19 cents, which went into effect last Monday. Some of the men demand 20 cents per hour and others want 22 cents.

SAUSAGE MAKERS WANT NINE HOURS.

The union of sausage makers at Providence, R. I., has made demands on the employers for a reduction of the length of the working day from 10 to 9 hours, to go into effect June 1. During the six years the union has been in existence agreements have been made from year to year between the men and their employers, and no trouble has been experienced, although numerous concessions have been made.

SOAPS ENTITLED TO LOWER RATE.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday decided that the increase in soap freights of about 17 per cent. made by certain railroads was unwarranted, and sustained the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering the roads to restore the fourth class rates on soap in less than car-load lots.

The Procter & Gamble Co. of Cincinnati complained to the commission against a change in the classification of soap, which raised from fourth to third-class, involving an advance of about 17 per cent. in the rate. After a hearing the commission decided that the change was unwarranted. The Traffic Association appealed, and the Supreme Court sustained the commission. The decision of the Supreme Court, handed down Monday, broadly sustains the Circuit Court and the commission.

WOOLED SHEEPSKINS DUTY FREE.

Whether mocha whitehead sheepskins, from which the coat has not been removed, are dutiable as wool on the skin or should be admitted into the United States free of duty, was decided by the United States Supreme Court on Monday in favor of the latter proposition in the case of the Goat & Sheepskin Import Company of New York vs. the United States, appealed from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where the decision was adverse to the company's claim that the skins should not be classed as sheepskin and should therefore come in free of duty. The opinion of the court was by Justice Peckham, who held that the skins are not wool and therefore are entitled to admission free of duty, thus reversing not only all the lower courts, but also the customs officials of New York.

ARMOUR TEAM A HIT IN LONDON.

The prize-winning six-horse draft team of Armour & Company, which was recently sent abroad to be exhibited there, has reached London, and seems to have made as big a hit there as it did in this country. A private exhibition of the team was given Wednesday at Wembley Hill Farm. All six horses are in fine condition, and the English experts were greatly impressed with their splendid appearance. The first public view of the team will be on May 20 in the cart horse parade in Regent's Park, London.

GERMANY INCREASES MEAT DUTIES.

While about 95 per cent of American exports to Germany will continue to be admitted to that country under the minimum tariff schedule, as a result of the newly-extended agreement between the two countries, American meats and meat products are practically left out in the cold. Bacon and bacon meats are to be subjected to the maximum rate of duty, while "meats, except bacon, and edible entrails, except those of poultry, fresh or chilled," have the duty increased from 27 marks to 35 marks per 100 kilos. The maximum rate in the latter case is 45 marks.

This concession of 10 marks on meats other than bacon apparently represents the sum total of the benefits accruing to our meat and livestock industry from the visit of our tariff commission to Germany and the effort of our National administration to protect our foreign trade interests.

The German-American agreement was formally ratified by the Reichstag this week and will now be declared effective and put in force July 1. It will continue in force until denounced by one country or the other. From present indications Washington will be in no hurry to "denounce" it, unless the pressure for tariff reform becomes too great to resist.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT INSPECTION.

The new health department administration of the city of Chicago last week made the first sensible move toward effective co-operation with the federal government in the inspection of meat plants. Heretofore Chicago city meat inspectors have made themselves numerous and sometimes obnoxious around the big packinghouses, where there was already effective federal inspection, while many little plants which do only a local trade and are not government inspected were left without any supervision whatever. The city inspectors simply duplicated the work of the federal officers in the big plants.

Under the regime of the new commissioner, Dr. Evans, the city inspectors have been ordered out of plants where government inspectors are in control, and sent to smaller local plants, which have been without inspection. Hereafter government and city inspectors will co-operate, thus making the work of inspection that much more effective, and doing away with clash of authority between two sets of inspectors.

HOW OUR CANNED BEEF TRADE WAS RUINED

Canned beef exports continue to show a marked decline. The latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor showed exportations of canned beef for the month of April, 1907, amounting to 893,017 pounds, against 4,121,000 pounds in April, 1906; and for the ten months ending with April, 1907, showed but 13,032,703 pounds, against 56,730,873 pounds in the corresponding months of 1906.

This seems to indicate that the total value of canned beef exported in the full fiscal year 1907 will scarcely reach 15,000,000 lbs., while in 1906 the total was 64,500,000 lbs.; in 1905, 66,500,000 lbs., and in 1903, 76,330,000 lbs. The value of the canned beef exports in the fiscal year about to end will probably not exceed 1½ million dollars, against 6½ millions in 1906 and 1905, respectively, and practically 8 millions in 1903. The highest figure ever recorded in the exportations of canned beef was that of the fiscal year 1891, when the total was 109,585,727 pounds, valued at \$9,068,906.

The government statistician has abandoned his theory that the falling off in this trade was largely due to the cessation of the Russo-Japanese war, and now admits that there are other causes, though he fails to mention them. The trade knows what they were: The government-led assault of a year ago on the meat industry of this country. The blow struck at the reputation of our meats at that time has been accumulating results ever since, as the figures show.

The largest falling off at the present time and during the current year occurs in the trade with the United Kingdom. In the single month of March, the latest month for which exports by countries are available, the quantity sent to the United Kingdom was but 281,176 pounds, against 3,180,526 pounds in the same month of the preceding year, and during the nine months ending with March, 1907, the quantity sent to the United Kingdom was but 5,756,825 pounds, against 38,100,950 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year. To Belgium the reduction in exports of canned beef is also considerable, the total quantity sent to that country in the nine months ending with March of the present year having been but 233,771 pounds, compared with 1,390,390 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

APRIL MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS

Preliminary export figures for meat products for the month of April, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show a decided falling off in exports for that month, compared to a year ago. March shipments, so far as reported, aggregated \$14,539,975 in value, compared to \$16,059,567 in April, 1906. For the ten months of the fiscal year to April 30 the export loss was nearly \$8,500,000 compared to the previous year, exports for the ten months aggregating \$146,860,884, compared to \$155,306,281 for the same time a year ago.

Losses in April, compared to April, 1906, were in canned and cured beef, bacon, lard, oleo oil and oleomargarine. Fresh beef, tallow, hams and pork showed gains. Canned beef exports fell off 3,250,000 lbs. in the month. Bacon shipments were 16,000,000 lbs.

In the exports to Germany there is a slight increase for the nine months, though the single month of March shows a marked reduction as compared with March of the preceding year, the quantity of canned beef exported to Germany in March, 1907, having been 83,000 pounds, against 302,375 pounds in March, 1906. To Japan the exports of canned beef in the nine months ending with March were 98,112 pounds, against 2,259,735 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The table which follows shows the exportations of canned beef from the United States, and the principal countries to which sent, in the nine months ending with March, 1907, compared with those of the corresponding months of the preceding year:

Beef, canned (pounds): Exported to—	Nine months ending March.			
	1906		1907	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	38,100,950	\$3,814,987	5,756,825	\$591,040
Belgium	1,390,390	146,784	233,771	25,882
France	764,482	75,363	815,921	81,601
Germany	1,136,120	109,702	1,621,803	159,417
Netherlands	386,205	38,605	237,771	23,486
Other Europe	1,671,887	166,311	183,248	18,645
British North America	296,759	30,849	88,799	9,850
Central American States and British Honduras	337,947	32,011	509,055	49,981
Mexico	210,704	21,082	209,648	21,159
Cuba	216,784	20,793	143,868	14,503
Other West Indies and Bermuda	381,906	37,779	162,459	17,268
South America	335,756	33,300	312,870	32,397
Chinese Empire	585,464	59,338	82,552	8,214
Japan	2,259,735	226,985	98,112	9,810
Philippine Islands	561,855	55,248	287,926	29,606
Other Asia and Oceania	302,055	31,924	830,410	83,053
British Africa	3,152,104	312,525	528,445	57,828
All other Africa	831,998	84,440	179,978	17,984
Other countries	2,636	263
Total	52,925,797	\$5,298,280	12,283,461	\$1,251,284

The table which follows shows the quantity and value of canned beef exported in the ten months ending with April from 1900 to 1907, the figures in all cases being taken from the preliminary bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics showing the exports from the principal customs districts of the United States.

	Quantity.	Value.
1900	49,021,924	\$4,603,287
1901	46,849,540	4,656,587
1902	54,679,883	5,414,797
1903	66,313,115	6,906,377
1904	51,872,732	5,322,614
1905	55,125,304	5,466,556
1906	56,730,873	5,667,747
1907	13,032,703	1,330,283

less, lard 14,000,000 lbs. less, oleo oil 4,000,000 lbs. less and oleomargarine and cured beef about 1,500,000 lbs. less each. Fresh beef shipments increased over 6,000,000 lbs.; other gains were nominal.

For the ten months the chief losses were in canned beef, which dropped off nearly 44,000,000 lbs.; lard, of which 106,000,000 lbs. less was exported; bacon, the falling off in which amounted to 85,000,000 lbs.; oleo oil, 13,000,000 lbs. less, and so on down the list. Gains were noted in tallow, 24,000,000 lbs. more; cured beef, 16,000,000 lbs. more; pork, 14,000,000 lbs. more; fresh beef, 7,000,000 lbs. more; hams, 6,250,000 lbs. more, etc.

Exports of meat animals for April decreased over \$500,000 in value, compared to a year ago, while the decrease for the ten months was \$5,750,000 in value.

These figures include only about 92 per cent. of the total exports of the commodities named, and do not include such meat products as sausage meat and casings, lard compounds, mutton, canned pork, etc. The figures follow:

Cattle.—April, 1906, 47,408 head, value \$3,632,487; April, 1907, 34,169 head, value \$3,049,719. For ten months ending April, 1906, 421,780 head, value \$32,947,686; same period, 1907, 304,355 head, value \$27,159,673.

Hogs.—April, 1906, 2,650 head, value \$30,234; April, 1907, 3,243 head, value \$33,953. For ten months ending April, 1906, 17,134 head, value \$189,883; same period, 1907, 16,055 head, value \$20,388.

Sheep.—April, 1906, 26,016 head, value \$169,182; April, 1907, 10,928 head, value \$68,940. For ten months ending April, 1907, 109,317 head, value \$581,584; same period, 1907, 100,979 head, value \$566,836.

Canned Beef.—April, 1906, 4,121,000 lbs.,

value \$400,734; April, 1907, 893,017 lbs., value \$93,976. For ten months ending April, 1906, 56,730,873 lbs., value \$5,667,747; same period, 1907, 13,032,703 lbs., value \$1,330,283.

Fresh Beef.—April, 1906, 2,164,234 lbs., value \$1,978,705; April, 1907, 27,980,031 lbs., value \$2,617,178. For ten months ending April, 1907, 219,633,582 lbs., value \$19,946,583; same period, 1907, 226,799,632 lbs., value \$21,166,907.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—April, 1906, 5,399,916 lbs., value \$302,410; April, 1907, 3,931,048 lbs., value \$243,924. For ten months ending April, 1906, 69,737,560 lbs., value \$4,025,251; same period, 1907, 53,678,716 lbs., value \$3,223,243.

Tallow.—April, 1906, 7,618,403 lbs., value \$375,823; April, 1907, 10,682,840 lbs., value \$640,354. For ten months ending April, 1906, 78,466,454 lbs., value \$3,801,247; same period, 1907, 102,579,128 lbs., value \$5,660,101.

Bacon.—April, 1906, 32,471,685 lbs., value \$3,280,270; April, 1907, 15,700,546 lbs., value \$1,657,037. For ten months ending April, 1906, 300,204,564 lbs., value \$29,380,752; same period, 1907, 215,659,213 lbs., value \$22,755,773.

Hams.—April, 1906, 14,988,802 lbs., value \$1,572,054; April, 1907, 16,657,165 lbs., value \$1,894,091. For ten months ending April, 1907, 157,885,697 lbs., value \$16,147,073; same period, 1907, 164,188,495 lbs., value \$18,377,312.

Fresh, Salted and Pickled Pork.—April, 1906, 11,713,216 lbs., value \$1,005,360; April, 1907, 12,744,061 lbs., value \$1,210,937. For ten months ending April, 1906, 129,584,776 lbs., value \$10,716,675; same period, 1907, 144,165,049 lbs., value \$13,074,008.

Lard.—April, 1906, 58,993,588 lbs., value \$4,985,719; April, 1907, 46,409,822 lbs., value \$4,422,146. For ten months ending April, 1907, 628,015,980 lbs., value \$50,659,393; same period, 1907, 521,186,760 lbs., value \$47,344,290.

(Continued on page 29.)

SURPRISING COTTON OIL YEAR

The Season's Developments From a Damaged Cotton Crop

By Joseph M. Holmes, of The National Provisioner.

The cotton oil producing season about closed is the most astonishing one in the history of the trade. It is well to look back upon the developments of the market, not only in order that some of the old theories of the ratio of supply and demand may be dismissed, but that the other peculiarities of the situation, first observed in this season's trading, may be taken for consideration in a new crop season.

Some of the theories of market conditions that have been paralyzed in this season's trading had been for years exercised immediately upon the announcement of the size of cotton crops, and as these crops would relate to a business in all cottonseed products. Ordinary volumed cotton crops, with the proportion of seed supplies to be had from them, which justified figuring two or three years since and before that time for possible prices of the seed products, would now be regarded as out of line with deductions, under the increasing needs of cotton seed products consumption.

The growth in the use of cotton seed products is of a remarkable character. It is not so much that the wants of European markets for cottonseed oil are materially larger than they were a few years since, although they are so for cottonseed meal. But the various takings of cottonseed oil by home sources of consumption are steadily enlarging.

Season's Production Used Up.

A production of cottonseed oil of about 2,800,000 barrels refined, which probably has been had this past season (although there are some opinions that it will not exceed 2,700,000 barrels) will be closely used up by the time of the new crop season. Three years ago a production of a little under 2,700,000 barrels refined, and before that time of less than that, and in 1900 a production of 2,000,000 barrels, left each season about 400,000 barrels to be carried over into a new crop year.

The home consumption of cotton oil in compound lard making has grown especially. It will reach this season about 1,300,000 barrels, against 1,100,000 barrels, the largest previous season's consumption. But there is widening use of the oil by bakers and for cooking purposes generally, and this will absorb for this season about 225,000 barrels of the production.

The use of the oil for salad purposes, and by other miscellaneous local consuming interests outside of the soap trade, is of minor degree and less than that of the previous year. It is unlikely that soapmakers will use this season more than 350,000 to 375,000 barrels of the production, against about 325,000 barrels they used in the previous year.

It is concluded that the foreign markets will take about their average amounts of the oil for the season. It is rarely that calculations concerning these export wants go astray. It is true that two years since the movements of the oil to the foreign markets reached 1,000,000 barrels, or about 250,000 barrels more than ordinarily. But this season the exports will probably be about equal volume to those of last year, or close to 800,

000 barrels, covering shipments made overland as well as from the seaboard.

It had been expected early in the season that because of the high prices for the oil shipments for use abroad this season would be about 100,000 barrels less than that of the previous year. The unusually brisk trade conditions of Europe have made it necessary for further resupplying those markets with oil supplies, by which the general outward movement of supplies is as large as indicated.

No Surplus Carried Over.

It would therefore appear that there could be no surplus stock of oil carried over this season into a new crop year, and that if the new cotton crop is a late one it will be impossible to find cottonseed oil supplies sufficient for actual needs.

It should be understood that while the cotton crop for 1906 and 1907 was a materially larger one than that of the previous season, the seed supplies did not permit the making of an oil production greater than that of the year before. For the 1905 and 1906 crop year the refining loss averaged only about 8 per cent. This season, outside of Texas and the territories, the refiners' loss is from 10 to 25 per cent. Besides this a good deal of the seed from the large cotton crop was of a quality so poor that it was thrown on the compost heap.

If it had not been for the large extra cotton oil production of Texas and the territories, where it was stimulated by low-priced and an abundance of prime quality seed, there would have been an appalling outcome of cotton oil market conditions.

As it is, there is a good deal of apprehension that prime cotton oil supplies can not be had during the remainder of this season beyond the amounts already committed to home and foreign markets for deliveries to the new crop season, or for the demands which are recognized as of an ordinary character. In other words, with any marked advance in the prices of pure lard, which is anticipated before the fall months, with consequent needs of compound lard, by which the compound makers would be stimulated to inquiries for more than regular quantities of oil supplies, there would be left markets bare of oil supplies into the new crop season.

Trouble to Get Supplies for Needs.

Even now a good deal of difficulty is had in obtaining oil supplies to the full limit of needs. All over the South the production is closed out cleaner than usual at this time of the year, with only unimportant holdings in most sections. At the seaboard the accumulated supplies of refined are of a very moderate order. The refiners are holding less than their usual stocks, and they need them for their own channels of consumption.

It is conceded that the Southeast sections produced less cotton oil than they produced in the previous year, as the cotton seed there was in poor condition, while in the Mississippi Valley the loss of production was particularly marked. But it is quite probable that the production of Texas and the territories was equal to about 1,100,000 barrels

prime refined oil, as the loss in refining in those sections was small.

We think that there was about 2,300,000 barrels choice refined oil produced, as covering all sections Southeast and Southwest, and that the compound makers will get for the season about 1,300,000 barrels. The remainder of the production, about 400,000 to 500,000 barrels, was of a grade in good part good enough to go on contract deliveries. In other words, there was not nearly the quantity of off grade refined on sale that some of the European markets supposed in the fall months there would be by this time of the season, and with which opinion they had months since freely sold ahead.

Indeed, the misapprehension of the foreign markets concerning the season's supplies of off grade oil, based upon the badly damaged cotton crop, was one reason for their late excited condition of prices.

The exports for the season that closed in September, 1905, were about 1,000,000 barrels, and for 1906 about 800,000 barrels. The largest production ever had was that in 1905, equal to 3,100,000 barrels refined. The production last year was equal to 2,850,000 barrels refined, and this year, as noted, about 2,800,000 barrels (or possibly not more than 2,700,000 barrels) refined. This takes into consideration all losses by refining and throwing away of seed supplies, but is made possible by a cotton crop this last season which is close to the largest in volume ever had, however badly damaged it was by the rainy weather just before the beginning of the picking season.

It must be recollected that oil consumption this season has had to depend essentially

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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' BULLETIN.

The third bulletin issued by the publicity bureau of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association this year has recently been sent broadcast, where it will do the most good. This bulletin is the best yet issued by the bureau. It is devoted to exploiting our foreign trade in cottonseed products, and contains sixteen pages of interesting information concerning the markets abroad and opportunities for enlarging them. Editorial and news items on these topics are liberally quoted from the columns of The National Provisioner. Chairman Ransom of this bureau has made an excellent record during the past year, and the publicity work deserves continued recognition and more generous support at the hands of the association.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL EXHIBIT.

One of the features of the Pure Foods Building at the Jamestown Exposition is the exhibit of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. The company is getting its display ready for the crushers' convention week, and will hold demonstrations of cotton oil and food products at its booths each day. This will be a very attractive object lesson of the value of cottonseed food products and will be of great educational value during the entire period of the exposition. This exhibit will be on view from now until the close of the exposition in November.

Watch page 48 for business openings and chances to make good connections.

CRUDE COTTON OIL STANDARDS

Suggestions for Rules to Remedy Existing Defects

By Edwin Lehman Johnson.

Immediately following my article in The National Provisioner on May 4, was printed a request from Secretary Gibson, of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, for suggestions for changes in the rules, "in such shape as to be fair to both buyers and sellers." It is in this spirit of fairness that I write. It was in this spirit I wrote some years ago an article for a trade journal, which has since been preserved on pages 152-5 of Lamborn's book on "Cotton Seed Products," relating to standards for cottonseed cake and meal.

I advocated four grades of cake and meal as follows:

"Prime," 7½% ammonia (fat not included).

"Superior," 8% ammonia (fat not included).

"Choice," 8½% ammonia (fat not included).

"Extra," 60% combined fat and protein.

At its last meeting the Inter-State Association adopted the following:

"Prime," 7% ammonia.

"Extra Prime," 7½% ammonia.

"Choice," 8% ammonia.

They thus made three grades, only putting prime ½% less in ammonia than I recommended or approve, and omitted the two higher grades I advocated. Texas at her convention soon after felt obliged to add these:

"Prime Texas," 52% combined fat and protein (about equal 8½% ammonia).

"Choice Texas," 56% combined fat and protein (less than my 60%).

Began at the Wrong End.

This peculiar and embarrassing result reminds me of nothing so much as the story of the tree in California so tall that it took two men and a boy to look to the top. If the Inter-State Association had not begun to look so far under the ground, and had not stopped looking so soon, it would not have been necessary for Texas to begin looking where the Inter-State left off.

I cannot help thinking it would be better for the Inter-State Association to raise its three grades ½% ammonia each, and add a 56% combined fat and protein, so as to allow Texas to accept the whole scheme, and do away with this confusion. The same rules should apply to both meal and cake.

But to return to the subject in hand: The standards for oil.

It is a well-known fact that trade standards and rules are entirely satisfactory only when adopted by mutual consent of buyers and sellers. I can hardly hope that my views on oil will be as well received by both buyers and sellers as my views on meal were received.

I hope that the argument in my former article has convinced many that the best plan to come to eventually will be a premium and discount basis, for the sake both of fairness and of the help it will give in reforming the unsatisfactory condition in which our raw product seed reaches the market, as well as in promoting greater care and better methods in manufacture of crude oil.

However, let us assume that buyers and

sellers are in the main wedded to the old system and don't want premiums and discounts. Two simple changes in the present rules which I will suggest later will make them as fair as such rules can be.

But also assuming that there are many progressive and enterprising mill men who want to begin right away to select better seed, to use better methods of manufacture, or more thoroughly to settle or filter their crude oil (which last they can have no possible object in doing now, as long as their oil runs under 9 per cent refining loss), and assuming that there are some progressive and enterprising buyers who want better crude oil, made out of better seed, more thoroughly settled or filtered, oil that will refine and bleach easier and make a better product for human food, and that these buyers want to encourage the mills in this work, as well as pay them what such extra care and work are worth, then we need right away, in addition to the present rules and grades, something supplementary which will enable these progressive men to trade together intelligently and satisfactorily.

Supplementary Trading Rules Suggested.

Keep the old rules then, if you will, modified as may be thought best, and add a supplementary system somewhat as follows:

To prevent confusion with the old system, let us make as a base for the supplementary system a word borrowed from the cotton trade, "Middling."

First we want oil thoroughly settled or filtered, and no other, to come under the head "Middling." Badly off oil can't be "Middling," so let's fix a limit of 4.1% free fatty acid on it. The half-way point will then be crude oil testing from 1.9% to 2.1% free fatty acid. Crude oil better than this to get a premium. Crude oil poorer than this to suffer a discount.

We next want a basis for these premiums and discounts. The refining loss test won't do. It is too inaccurate. We have, however, a test which is the simplest, the easiest, the quickest and the most accurate of all the tests applied to cottonseed products. It is the free fatty acid test. The free fatty acid has a close relation to the refining loss, for it is common knowledge that in settled oil, other things being equal, an increase or decrease in the free fatty acid test of one per cent produces an increase or decrease of two per cent in the refining loss.

If we now add a flavor and color requirement for the refined product we can arrange a simple, practical, fair and accurate scheme of premiums and discounts for crude oil testing 4% and less free fatty acid as follows:

Definition of "Middling" Crude Oil.

Middling Crude Cotton Oil.—Crude cotton oil to be known as "middling" must contain not more than 2.1% and not less than 1.9% free fatty acid; it must produce when refined by the best refining method "summer yellow prime" in both flavor and color, and must be so thoroughly settled or filtered that a 4 oz. sample bottle filled to 5¼ inches on being warmed to 120 degrees F. and allowed to stand for 48 hours at 65 degrees F. shall not deposit more than ¼ inch of sediment.

Basis Middling.—Crude cotton oil sold as "basis middling," which shall be found on delivery to fulfil all the requirements of "middling," shall be taken at the contract price without premium or discount, but if the free fatty acid test of the oil be less than 1.9% the buyer shall pay the seller a premium on the invoice of twice the difference in free fatty acid; and per contra, if the free fatty acid test is greater than 2.1% the seller shall give the buyer a discount from the invoice of twice the difference of the free fatty acid percentage. If the refined product shall be off in color or in flavor, either an independent discount of ½ cent per gallon for each or either of these shall be allowed, or the differences on these accounts may be referred to arbitration, as may be mutually agreed between buyer and seller at the time the contract is made. Contracts for oil to be "middling," without the qualifying word "basis," shall be entitled to the usual premium, but may be rejected as not a good delivery upon contract if deficient in any particular.

Example 1—Contract one tank car, 7,500 gallons, at 40c. invoice \$3,000, basis middling. Crude oil, all requirements met and 0.9 per cent. free fatty acid. Premium from buyer to seller of 1.9 per cent. less 0.9 per cent. equals 1.0 per cent. free fatty acid, multiplied by 2, equals 2 per cent. of invoice, \$60.

Example 2—Contract one tank car, 7,500 gallons, 40c., invoice \$3,000, basis middling. Crude oil, all requirements met, free fatty acid 3.1 per cent. Discount from seller to buyer of 3.1 per cent. less 2.1 per cent. equals 1.0 per cent. free fatty acid, multiplied by 2 equals 2.0 per cent. of invoice, \$60. If deficient in flavor or color of refined ½c. per gallon, or \$37.50, additional discount. If deficient in both, \$75 discount, or else these differences to be arbitrated.

If the bleachable quality of the oil is an object, the buyers may stimulate the production of this grade of oil, which is entirely within the control of the manufacturer on any fairly good seed by agreeing to allow an additional premium of ½ cent per gallon, if the crude oil on receipt be found to be bleachable.

Transfer of "Middling" and "Basis Middling" to "Prime" and "Basis Prime."—If crude oil sold as middling shall be found not to be thoroughly settled or filtered, buyer and seller may by mutual agreement ask for an arbitration as if sold as "prime." all premiums to be waived. Similarly, oil sold as "basis middling," which is found not to be thoroughly settled or filtered or containing exceeding 4.1% free fatty acid, may by mutual consent be arbitrated as "basis prime," all premiums being waived.

If the above plan be found to work well, at some future time there might be added:

Edible Middling Crude Cotton Oil.—To be classed as "edible middling," crude (Concluded on page 24.)

COTTON OIL CONCERNS FINED.

The Laurinburg Oil Company and the Lumberton Oil and Ginning Company, of North Carolina, have pleaded guilty in the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina to violating the anti-rebate law and have been fined \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively. Each of the corporations was indicted on eight counts, alleging the securing of transportation of cottonseed and cottonseed products at less than the published rates by making alleged false reports of the weight of carload lots of these articles.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The bologna factory of Robert Leby at Lebanon, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The slaughter house of J. M. Yohe at Monongahela, Pa., was destroyed by fire on May 10.

The glue factory of Bona Allen at Buford, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

The American Leather Company at Wilmington, Del., suffered a fire loss on May 12 of \$3,000.

Robert H. Hood contemplates the erection of a soap plant at Birmingham, Ala., to cost around \$10,000.

The sausage factory of the South Range Mercantile Company at Painesdale, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that the Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is to establish a branch factory at Niagara Falls.

The plant of the Somerset Packing Company at Somerset, Pa., was damaged by fire on May 13, to the extent of \$35,000.

Ground has been broken for the erection of a new four-story, 80 x 90 feet, addition to the packing plant of the A. H. March Packing Company at Bridgeport, Pa.

Fire which started in the tank room damaged the plant of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company on Barren Island, New York City, N. Y., to the extent of \$50,000.

The slaughterhouse of the Union Abattoir Company at Montreal, Quebec, was destroyed and the refrigerating plant damaged by fire on May 10. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The David Shannon Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to deal in packinghouse products, by D. Shannon, James A. Shannon and Joseph A. Shannon.

The Pfaffinger Packing Company, of Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by W. L. Pfaffinger, C. Deckel, W. L. Washer, W. Zwigard, F. W. Noll, C. J. Krebs and J. E. Conkling.

The Derma Rose Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture soaps, perfumes, etc., with \$5,000 capital stock. B. W. Harris, of 36 Palace Arcade, F. C. Garvin and V. Garvin, all of Buffalo, are the incorporators.

The Soap Exchange, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture soaps, perfumes, etc. W. E. Burns, 260 West Broadway; H. B. Tibbetts, 124 West 79th street, New York City, and John McGovern, 149 Willow street, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

The Robert Scholze Tannery Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by G. E. Scholze, A. J. Scholze, G. K. Scholze, N. Scholze and J. H. McLean. The company will take over the business, plant, etc., conducted by Robert Scholze, deceased.

The Cudahy Packing Company, doing business under the laws of the State of Mississippi, has increased its capital stock from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and changed the object of incorporation "to purchase for slaughter cattle, hogs and sheep, and to manufacture and dispose of the products thereof; also to buy, sell and deal in meats, provisions and all classes of produce and packinghouse products."

COTTON OIL AND FERTILIZER NEWS.

W. B. Wilbur of Paris, Tex., will establish a cottonseed oil mill at Hugo, I. T., investing about \$90,000.

The Frio Cotton Oil Company of Pearsall, Tex., recently incorporated, will erect a 40-ton cottonseed oil mill.

The Industrial Cotton Oil Company will make extensive improvements to its plant at Houston, Texas, costing about \$50,000.

J. J. Stubbs, J. M. Rounds and others have incorporated the Wortham Cotton Oil Company of Wortham, Tex., with \$15,000 capital stock.

The American Cotton Oil Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of

3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 1.

The Quanah Cotton Oil Company of Quanah, Tex., will shortly commence the erection of its proposed 60-ton mill and storage buildings.

The seed house of the Camden Oil Mill at Camden, Ark., was destroyed by fire on May 13. Loss, including 3,500 tons of seed and 500 tons hulls, is \$75,000.

The Yoakum Oil Mill Company of Yoakum, Tex., has been organized with \$30,000 capital stock by Wm. Green of Shiner, Tex., J. B. Harris and J. W. Vanham.

W. F. Taylor of Shreveport, La., and a number of Shreveport and Gibsland capitalists are interested in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Gibsland, La.

The Warren Cotton Oil Company, Warren, Ark., has let the contract to N. N. Christopher of Starkville, Miss., for the erection of its oil mill. The cost will be \$30,000.

The Southern Fertilizer Company of Clayton, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. S. Herlong, J. Z. Andrews, O. B. Truett and T. R. Parish.

Mineral Wells Cottonseed Oil Company, Mineral Wells, Texas, has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by M. M. Bright, R. Kaye, F. Richards, I. W. Ball, C. Smith and J. W. Smith.

The Samson Fertilizer Company, of Samson, Ala., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock. W. H. Holloway is president; D. H. Morris, vice-president, and J. H. McDuffee, secretary-treasurer.

The Summerville Cottonseed Oil Mill Company has been organized with \$30,000 capital stock to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Summerville, Ga. B. H. Edmonson is president and manager; J. Henry Thomas, Irion, Ga., vice-president; T. P. Henry, secretary, and S. M. Ware, superintendent.

The St. Bernard Rendering and Fertilizer Company of New Orleans, La., will shortly advertise for bids for construction of plant to manufacture fertilizers, refined oil, etc.; a cold storage plant, and machinery for evaporating odoriferous tank waters will be installed. About \$100,000 will be expended.

COTTONSEED MEAL AS A SAFE FEED FOR HOGS

The safety of cottonseed meal as a ration for fattening hogs has long been a subject of controversy between government experts and Southern hog growers and cottonseed crushers. The government investigators have taken their stand on the theory that cottonseed meal contains a mysterious toxic element—as yet undiscovered or explained by them—which kills hogs fed on cottonseed meal. Hog feeders contend that actual practice has not sustained this theory, and show year after year practical and profitable results of feeding hogs for market on cottonseed meal.

It would appear that neither side is inclined to yield in the argument. The government experimenters stubbornly stick by their poison theory, and turn and twist every incident possible in support of that theory. Advocates of cottonseed meal for hogs claim that they cannot get a "square deal" from the official investigators, and point to the recent joint test made at the farm of L. C. Estes, near Groesbeck, Tex., as an example.

Mr. Estes, who is one of the most successful hog-raisers of the South, conducted a feeding experiment in the presence of representatives of both the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. The official witnesses declared the result proved the correctness of their theory that cottonseed meal

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., May 10, 1907. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Stores in this city during the month of June, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions sets forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 20, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified, such quantities as may be called for by this office from June 1 to June 30, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened May 20, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

CANNED MEAT TARIFFS REDUCED.

Consul-General B. H. Ridgely, at Barcelona, reminds exporters of the big advantages obtained for American canned beef and mutton by the terms of the new commercial treaty with Spain. These products now pay but 4.8 cents per kilogram (2.2 pounds) instead of 7.7 cents, as they would have paid in the absence of the treaty. The result has been a largely increased demand for American corned beef, tinned dried beef and other similar tinned products. Barcelona is the chief distributing point for these products on the Iberian Peninsula, and there is a growing demand not only for hams and lard, but for American tinned beef and mutton. These last-mentioned products have had the bad effects of the beef scandals to contend with, but they will win their way into popular favor in the end.

would kill hogs. Mr. Estes contends they have misrepresented the circumstances of the test; that they came prepared to decide against cottonseed meal, and that nothing could overcome their prejudice.

In the report of the test given out by the official witnesses it was declared that during the feeding period two hogs were found dead, "exhibiting the usual characteristic symptoms of cottonseed meal poisoning," and that on the way to market another died, showing the same symptoms. It was also stated that sows fed on cottonseed meal would farrow dead pigs. This report was written by Prof. Marshall, of the Texas experiment station, and to it Mr. Estes takes strong exception in a letter written to The National Provisioner.

Mr. Estes' letter reveals something of the irritating prejudiced attitude of the government investigators toward feeding cottonseed meal, and it will prove interesting reading to those in the industry who like to keep informed on this subject. The letter follows:

Groesbeck, Tex., May 10.
Editor The National Provisioner:

I have only recently finished a feeding test with hogs on cottonseed meal, of which I will give you the real facts. I have no axe to grind, and I shall state facts, and facts only. I have not been treated fairly in this matter by the enemies of cotton seed meal, and as New York and Texas are so far apart, I want to leave the impression with you that

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there is at least one gentleman in Texas.

The article you read was signed "The A. & M. College." That article was written by F. R. Marshall, and I would have you good people to know that Marshall is not the A. & M. College of Texas, but just a small side-line run in connection with the institution. This report of my test is misleading, and casts a reflection on myself, so I shall be plain and positive in reply.

Marshall says I had 105 head of hogs on feed; I had 125 head on feed 42 days. I had what I call 98 head of feeders. They averaged 80 lbs. each. George M. Rommel, the animal husbandman of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, sent down a representative to watch me feed meal. He

(Davis) told me right at the start that he knew a brood sow could not eat meal and farrow live pigs, for he had tried it. Well, in order to show the poor, harmless critter that he did not know what he was talking about I put seven of my finest brood sows, valued at \$700, in the feed lot. I also put in two large herd boars valued at \$1,000, two boars that took the premium at the Dallas state fair; the balance were registered hogs.

I put the hogs on feed February 2. The first 30 days they gained over one pound per day. Prof. Marshall made a kick that the hogs were not showing gains fast enough. I was looking all the time for him to hunt a loophole to crawl out through, so I did

what no man on earth ever did. I jumped up and fed those hogs—or shoats, rather—1,500 lbs. of cottonseed meal at fifteen feedings. Well, the result was that it was more meal than they could consume. Four of them refused to eat meal for 36 hours; then they came back to eating it as though nothing had happened. Another refused meal for 14 days, and then began to eat as much as ever, and is big and fat. These hogs ate over one per cent of their live weight from start to finish.

Now, about the sows that would farrow dead pigs. Five of these sows have had pigs—53 live ones and 2 dead. They have eaten meal twice a day since February 2. During

(Concluded on page 34.)

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THE CRUSHERS' MEETING

The annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition within the next few days is not, as the title might indicate, a gathering of crude oil men only. The organization embraces within its membership not only the men who crush the seed, but also the refiners, brokers, dealers and all others engaged in the production and marketing of cottonseed products. The doors are thrown wide open, and the association invites everyone affiliated with the industry to come in and help and benefit. Such co-operation has already done much for the cottonseed products trade, but the possibilities have been by no means exhausted—in fact, they have hardly been skimmed over.

At too many conventions in the past the sole interest displayed has been in the revision of the trading rules, and that interest

was sometimes not strong enough to secure a thorough digestion of the rules committee's report. The real accomplishments of the association have often been left to a small group of earnest workers. Last year's Atlanta meeting marked a broadening of the convention programme and a growth in general interest, but still left much to be desired in the manifestation of attention and activity on the part of the rank and file. This year's gathering at Jamestown promises a programme of even wider scope, and it is to be hoped that the membership will not only benefit by what it offers, but will come prepared to offer what is more valuable than any number of set addresses—and that is active participation in all the proceedings.

There is plenty to talk about. Changing conditions constantly demand alteration in the trading rules, and there will doubtless be the usual number of changes demanded as a result of the past season's experiences. Arbitration difficulties have cropped out: there are those who believe the present arbitration system should be materially altered. Producers of crude oil have been told that they are losing thousands by bad marketing methods which they countenance, and millions by being content to make so much off oil out of so much bad seed. The farmers are to be represented by fraternal delegates at the convention; perhaps the crushers can impress upon them the necessity of proper handling of seed before its delivery to the mill, and incidentally upon themselves the proper care of it afterward. And possibly crushers and refiners together can agree upon methods of improving the grade and increasing the proportion of edible oil.

There will be talk of broadening the markets for cottonseed products. There is room at home for an immense amount of missionary work in inducing the consuming public to accept cotton oil at its true value and under its own name, and in persuading the dealer to abandon his ancient habit of deceit and to do away with the prejudice against edible cottonseed products by telling the truth about them.

There is room abroad for great expansion of our trade, as the convention will hear from an official source. But there is also the pressing necessity of protecting what foreign trade we have from destruction by the imposition of discriminatory tariffs. Our cotton oil exports to Austria-Hungary for the nine months ending with March, 1907, were but \$42,672 in value, compared to \$1,631,328 for the same period a year previous—a result due to enforcement of a maximum tariff against the United States. Our cotton oil trade with France for the last nine months was \$2,211,414, the loss of which is threatened if the bill increasing the duty on American oil from 6 to 25 francs becomes a law. These are in-

stances of the necessity for impressing upon our own government the immediate need of tariff changes or reciprocity arrangements to safeguard our export trade and of stimulating public sentiment to demand such official action.

Crushers, refiners, traders in cottonseed products, all will find ample reward in attending the Jamestown convention, provided they go prepared to participate actively and intelligently in the proceedings. The programme committee should not be expected to furnish all the ideas, nor should the "old guard" be left to do all the talking. A very good motto for each of the rank and file at the convention would be: "Get busy!"

THE COST OF EQUIPMENT

The present high price of iron and steel may prove to be of very great importance to the packinghouse trade. In various forms this industry uses a great quantity of these materials in the course of a year, but principally in machinery. Machinery manufacturers have not as a rule advanced their prices in recent years at all in keeping with the advance in the price of their raw materials, but it seems that they will have to recognize business conditions and make a general advance in machinery prices.

It should be of interest to the trade to know this condition of affairs, because it is of considerable importance in the course of a year, and perhaps some of the more progressive concerns will place their orders for machinery before the advance becomes general. The manufacturers of engines and boilers have already served notice that they intend to make sharp advances in the near future, and makers of packinghouse machinery will be compelled to follow suit by force of circumstances.

There is nothing unreasonable or unjust in the proposed advance, nor is there any likelihood of a relief in conditions anywhere in the near future, so that buyers who are wise will place their orders at present prices rather than give themselves by their delay the luxury of an expensive outlay.

GET ON THE BAND WAGON

The government threatened last week to withdraw inspection from a slaughtering plant located outside the Chicago Stock Yards district, on the ground that sanitary regulations had not been complied with. Previous notices had apparently had no effect, but when the government inspectors actually withdrew from the plant it brought the management to time, and quick action was taken to comply with government requirements. Even though some government regulations may seem unduly harsh, it is best to fulfill them and seek relief later.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

WATERPROOF MEAT WAGON COVERS.

To waterproof canvas for meat wagon covers, etc., a solution is made containing equal parts by weight of gelatine and chrome alum. It is not advisable to mix more of the solution at once than is sufficient to give the canvas one coat, as, if the mixture once sets it cannot be reliquified like a plain solution of gelatine, and hence, if the quantity of canvas to be waterproofed is but small, it would, perhaps, be preferable to coat with plain gelatine solution until quite impervious to cold water, and then to thoroughly soak for, say, twenty-four hours in a strong solution of chrome alum.

FATS FROM INORGANIC SUBSTANCES.

In separating fats from soaps, salts, oxides, or other inorganic substances, acetone can be advantageously replaced by its homologues boiling between 67 and 170 degrees C., a temperature being chosen at which the soaps do not dissolve with the fat, or if they dissolve separate out as the solution cools. Advantage is also claimed for the addition of ketones of a lower boiling point, with the object of preventing gelatinization on cooling the solution. Or a mixture of ketones with hydrocarbons boiling at 85 degrees C. may be used as the solvent, the addition of the hydrocarbons increasing the solvent power of the mixture. (French Patent No. 368,697.)

DECOLORIZING OILS AND FATS.

A preparation for decolorizing oils and fats is made from bone black or other forms of carbon, preferably purified by extraction with hot hydrochloric acid and then washed and dried, is intimately mixed with finely powdered zinc in the proportion of about 1 to 7 per cent., and with 10 to 70 per cent. of graphite, the quantities of these substances varying with the amount of color to be removed. In the case of edible oils and sugar solutions, the decolorizing power of the mixture is increased by the addition of .3 to 1 per cent. of sodium carbonate. The preparation is used with oils, etc., in the proportion of 1 to 10 per cent.

DIGESTERS FOR MELTING FAT.

In an English patent, No. 5,841, claim is made for a fat digester, consisting of a cylindrical apparatus with flat or only slightly domed bottom, the axis of which is inclined at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees from the vertical. This causes the heat to be applied beneath the material to a greater extent than in ordinary vertical pans. It also promotes the circulation of the contents, and thus shortens the time of extraction, while the chance of the substance burning through too long a stationary contact with the heated wall of the apparatus is reduced. The heating is preferably done by means of a steam

jacket, and in this case it is advantageous to admit the steam at two or more points, preferably below the material, instead of only at one point.

TREATING VEGETABLE OILS.

The following method of treating vegetable and mineral oils is a development of English patent No. 4290. Vegetable oils are heated at a temperature between 100 and 180 degrees F., according to the nature of the oil, while ozone is blown through them by means of a pipe or coil for about 15 to 30 minutes, until there is an appreciable increase (say 0.5 per cent) in the amount of free fatty acids. They are then, while still hot, treated with an aqueous solution of alkali, preferably caustic soda, of about 10 degrees B., and the impurities that separate skimmed off the surface. They are next dried by means of a current of air blown through them, more heat being employed if they have cooled, and finally are treated with about 5 per cent of an aluminous earth and filtered in a press. In the case of mineral oils for burning, the crude distillate is heated in an open vessel at a temperature below its flashing point, and treated with ozone until it becomes denser and loses its more volatile constituents. It is then mechanically mixed with about 6 per cent of filtering material, consisting of about 1 part of animal charcoal mixed with about 3 parts of aluminous earth, and filtered in a press, the resulting colorless filtrate being sweeter and having a higher flashing point than the original oil.

SKINNING CATTLE.

When skinning a carcass of beef begin, as the latter lies on its side, by splitting the skin through the face from poll to nose. Skin the face back over the eyes on both sides and down over the cheeks. Cut around the base of the horns, leaving the ears on the hide. Split the skin from the shin down the throat to meet the incision made in bleeding. Start the skin in slightly on the sides of the neck and down the jaws. Remove the head by cutting from just back of the jaws toward the depression back of the poll. The Atlas joint will be found at this point, and may easily be unjointed with the knife.

The carcass should then be rolled on its back and held by a small stick about 3 feet long, with a sharp spike in each end, one end being inserted in the brisket and the other in the floor. Split the skin over the back of the forelegs from between the dew claws to a point 3 or 4 inches above the knees. Skin around the knee and shin, unjointing the knee at the lowest articulation, and skin clear down to the hoof.

The brisket and forearms should not be skinned until the carcass is hung up. Cut across the cord over the hind shin to relax the foot. Split the skin from the dew claws

to the hock and up over the rear part of the thigh to a point 4 to 6 inches back of the cod or udder. Skin the hock and shin, removing the leg at the lowest joint of the hock. In splitting the skin over the thigh the knife should be turned down flat with the edge pointed outward to avoid gashing the flesh. While the hind leg is stretched ahead it is well to skin down over the rear of the lower thigh, but no attempt should be made to skin the outside of the thigh until the hind quarters are raised.

After the legs are all skinned split the skin over the mid line from breast to rectum. Begin at the flanks and skin along the mid line until the side is nicely started. Then, with a sharp knife held nearly flat against the surface and the hide stretched tightly, remove the skin down over the sides with steady downward strokes of the knife. It is important that the skin be stretched tight, with no wrinkles in it. Care should be taken to leave the covering of muscle over the abdomen on the carcass. Its presence on the hide is not entirely objectionable, but a carcass looks much better and keeps better with it on.

In "siding" a beef it is customary to go down nearly to the backbone, leaving the skin attached at the thighs and at the shoulders; skin over the buttock and as far down on the rump as possible. Care should be taken at all times to avoid cutting into the flesh or tearing the membranes covering it. If the meat is to be kept fresh for any length of time mold will form in such places and will be hard to clean off. When the carcass has been raised to a convenient height, remove the hide over the thighs, rump and hips.

AUTOMATIC DEGREASING APPARATUS.

In an automatic degreasing apparatus for raw wool, described in a French patent, the level of the liquid used in the different compartments of the apparatus becomes altered, owing to the capillary action of the wool. In order to prevent this a float is placed in the reservoir containing the most concentrated solution, and it is connected with the water valve in such a way that when the level of the liquid falls, water is admitted to the other end of the apparatus, so that the dilution is gradual. The flow of liquid from one compartment to another is automatically stopped by an arrangement which closes the overflow pipes when the machine stops; these are opened again when the apparatus is set in motion.

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SOMETHING NEW IN HOG SCRAPING.

Always on the alert to create machines that are beneficial to butchers and packers, the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company now offer the trade their new Boss hog scraper, claimed to be the most successful machine for this purpose. The company engaged the services of Mr. J. F. Lawson, the packing-house expert, to design and construct this machine.

Mr. Lawson is known to nearly all packers, having had 18 years experience in building and installing packinghouse machinery, and especially hog scrapers, throughout the United States and Canada. He is perfectly familiar with every scraper on the market, and in the creation of the Boss scraper he believes he has overcome all weak and faulty points.

On another page of this issue illustrations show the work of the Boss scraper installed at the plant of the J. & F. Schroth Packing Co., Cincinnati. This machine, as can be seen, appears to prove all that is claimed for it. Readers who are interested in hog scrapers are advised to examine into this. By seeing the machine at work they can best judge its efficiency. Address the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, O., for full information.

ISOLATED REFRIGERATION.

The cooling of a meat market refrigerator by one of the United States Automatic Ice Machine Company's one-ton direct expansion refrigerating plants is illustrated in the company's advertisement on another page of this issue. This company makes a specialty of supplying the trade with automatically operated ice-making or refrigerating machinery. They say they have found that no merchant could be bothered with giving a machine the attention that is required of the average one, and therefore have now put on the market one that only requires the power to be delivered to the compressor and the oil cups kept filled.

Their compressor is very unique, besides being practical in construction. It is of the horizontal type, with duplex double-acting cylinders. This arrangement, as all engineers know, requires less power to operate and is much easier on belting or the motor. The crossheads are of the piston type, with best babbitted guides to run in, while connection with the crossheads and wrist pin on crankshaft is made with steel connecting rods hav-

ing phosphor bronze boxes. The suction and discharge valves are of the vertical type, both being carried in one pocket and having only one slush port. The valves are made of hardened tool steel and are ground to a seat bearing.

The oiling of all parts is by splash lubrication, caused by the connecting rods traveling in an enclosed crank case partly filled with oil. These crank pockets hold sufficient oil to enable the machine to operate for about ninety days without any attention whatever to that part.

The automatic feature on the ammonia end is a well-made and tried-out regulator. This regulator was perfected and patented by William C. Hiestler, the founder of the business, who after many trials and endless expense began to believe that it was an impossibility. But fortunately the regulator was perfected and now one accompanies each machine.

The results obtained by the use of the regulator are that a certain suction or back pressure can be had and maintained irrespective of the regularity of the power. This accomplishment will certainly be appreciated by those who are familiar with small machines, or even large ones. The freezing over in a machine is objectionable in many ways. Should the power be shut down accidentally, when there is no attendant about to close off the ammonia, the result would be a balanced system and considerable pumping to get the ammonia back in its proper place.

But with the regulator the ammonia is automatically closed off at once and remains so until the power is started and the desired suction pressure is reached, when only sufficient ammonia is admitted to maintain that pressure for which the regulator was set to carry. The water attachment is used only when the condensing water is an item of expense, and with equal regularity of the ammonia controller it feeds the condenser water in the proper proportion.

It will be thus seen that with the features mentioned above the company is offering an article to the ice-using public that will enable

them to enjoy all the advantages of a large cold storage house, securing any temperature desired at an expense much less than ice can be procured for, besides the independence had from the iceman. Catalogue "D," which fully explains the merits of the system, will be sent upon application to the United States Automatic Ice Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio.

A STUDY IN GRAPHITE.

A recent booklet published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company and one that will make special appeal to the inquiring mind is that entitled, "A Study in Graphite." It gives in detail a series of tests of graphite made by Prof. W. F. M. Goss, of Purdue University. These tests were not made with a view to finding points for or against graphite, but were conducted in the spirit of scientific research.

The study opens with a dissertation by Professor Goss based upon the conclusions drawn from the results of the tests. Then follow complete descriptions of the tests, together with illustrations of the testing machine made from photographs and drawings. The condition of the bearings and journal is shown by photographs taken at different stages of the tests.

Because of the high character of the matter and the heavy expense attached to the conduct and publication of these tests, it was decided to make a nominal charge of twenty-five cents a copy for "A Study in Graphite." A limited number of copies, however, will be distributed free of charge to all those interested in the science of graphite lubrication. Address the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

INSULATING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Neponset insulating paper will be used in the new refrigerator cars to be built by the American Car and Foundry Company for the Cedar Rapids Refrigerator Company. F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., are the manufacturers of Neponset paper.



80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill.—The Lake County Dairy and Produce Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in dairy products by Joseph Westenburg, F. W. Purdy and J. L. Burris.

Dodgeville, Wis.—The Dairy Packing Company has been incorporated by W. P. Esch, E. C. Halverson and E. P. Esch. The capital stock is \$15,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Flake Packing Company has been incorporated to deal in fish, sea food and ice, with \$25,000 capital stock, by D. A. Dodge, 24 East 21st street; I. R. Hayes, 340 West 57th street, and E. R. Bouic, of Washington, D. C.

Frostburg, Md.—A company has been organized with \$200,000 capital stock to erect a brewery and ice plant. Capitalists of Irwin, Pa., are largely interested in the enterprise.

Lookout, Wis.—The Lookout Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by E. O. Hopland, O. Olson and P. Paulson.

Pecos City, Texas.—The Pecos Light and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock.

Staunton, Va.—The Staunton Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by C. P. Bowman, J. H. Bowman, W. C. Bosserman and J. F. Tannehill.

Denver, Colo.—The Hygienic Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by W. H. Nichols, D. J. Myers and E. L. Greene. The company has purchased and will operate the plant of the Hygienic Ice and Cold Storage Company, located at Boulder, Colo.

Yorktown, Tex.—The Yorktown Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by R. H. Eckhardt, Gus Eckhardt and G. Schwetz.

Harrisville, W. Va.—The Harrisville Elgin Butter Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by R. R. Hall, J. H. Lininger, H. M. Rymer and others.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—The Oklahoma Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock by V. E. Hoskins, M. Marx, W. N. Kuntz and L. E. Phillips, for

the purpose of establishing an ice cream factory.

ICE NOTES.

Elgin, Ill.—The large creamery plant of Cornell Brothers at Huntley has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$60,000.

Erie, Pa.—The Jackson Koehler branch of the Erie Brewing Company is to have a new large and modern plant erected to take the place of its present brewery. The new structure will be of brick, steel and reinforced concrete, and will cost around \$225,000.

Austin, Texas.—The Pasteurizing Dairy Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Toledo, O.—The plant of the Toledo Cold Storage Company will be sold at auction some time in June.

Provincetown, Mass.—The work of erection of the new cold storage plant for the Consolidated Weir Company of Boston, Mass., has commenced. The building will be five stories high, 70x70 feet, with power house 40x50 feet. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

Decatur, Ala.—The Decatur Ice and Coal Company contemplates enlarging its plant to double its present capacity.

Houma, La.—The Citizens' Ice and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., recently incorporated, will erect a 15-ton ice plant to cost between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

New Orleans, La.—The St. Bernard Rendering and Fertilizer Company will shortly commence the erection of its numerous buildings, among which will be a cold storage plant.

Beckley, W. Va.—The Raleigh Bottling Works will establish an ice factory. About \$25,000 will be expended.

FIRE HAZARDS OF REFRIGERATION.

By Alex. M. Blumenthal.

(Concluded from last week.)

There is practically no hazard from the oil trap to condenser and back to the liquid receiver. At the condenser a small cock is

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Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
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provided for drawing off air or other inert gas that might be in the system, but forms no hazard. There are traces of oil that get past the oil trap, which in some installations are taken up by an auxiliary oil trap at the condenser; in others, at the liquid receiver. An engineer who is ignorant or careless might let his trap get too full, in which case it would pass to the liquid receiver, and even go beyond to the expansion valve, where it would settle in the well at the bottom of the riser. Beyond the expansion valve the pressure seldom exceeds 30 pounds, and in freezer rooms runs as low as one pound, or even less.

The hazards are nil, for a break in this part of the system, even with an ordinary open flame near at hand, would not cause an explosion or fire; if anything, the gas would extinguish the flame, depriving it of oxygen. Of course the presence of ammonia might retard the action of the firemen, but not very long, since the water thrown on the fire would soon absorb the gases, carrying them away.

The hazard of having a gas in a confined space at high pressure, without a safety valve, is one that we find at the tanks in which the anhydrous ammonia is delivered. And yet at ordinary temperatures there is but little danger. If fire occurred near one of these drums the pressure would increase to a point where drum would rupture, causing an explosion. These drums, where supply must be kept on hand, should be stored in one of the cooling rooms and not left in a warm engine or boiler room, or even exposed to the hot sun in tropical climates.

The hazards of an explosion due to liquefied gas in the ammonia receiver is not very great, owing to the open system back to condenser, and in other direction to expansion coils. In case of fire near the receiver, the liquid would vaporize and go to a cooler portion of the system, except in a general fire, where the temperature would increase the pressure and cause a rupture at the weakest point in the system.

Another condition where a considerable increase in pressure might cause a rupture in



HIGH GRADE ICE TOOLS



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Perfect Insulation

It costs money to experiment. Why not benefit by others' experience? The illustration herewith shows the buildings of the Plankinton Packing Co. of Milwaukee, which are insulated thoroughly with

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This company is using P & B Paper exclusively because in the test P & B proved its superiority. P & B Paper is absolutely airtight and waterproof. Made of the best rope stock and is unaffected by changes of temperature, acids and alkali. Lasts as long as the building. Contains no tar, oil or rosin, absolutely odorless. Write for samples and prices.

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General Offices, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

the system would be where, through some accident or error, the condenser water was shut off, when the pressure would increase as the temperature rises, due to heat of compression, a condition the writer has never heard or read of, where the engineer did not discover such derangement before any serious accident occurred. Of course, they might provide a safety valve with vent to the outside to meet such contingencies, but so far the manufacturers have never found it worth their while to consider.

In the absorption system the hazards are even fewer than in the compression system. Steam is used in the generator, exhaust steam being used in the smaller installations, forming the ordinary steam pipe hazard. There is no oil in the system, and the one condition under which decomposition of ammonia might take place would be if the strong liquor were not supplied fast enough to the generator, allowing the gas above the liquor in the generator to come in contact with the steam pipes. This is provided for by the installation of an automatic float valve, which controls the height of liquor in the generator. If some of the gas were disassociated into the hydrogen and nitrogen, it would be retained in the system, and it would not be long before the engineer would discover it.

The hazards of the carbon-dioxide systems are somewhat lessened by the fact that the gas is not inflammable or explosive and a good extinguisher of fire when confined at the fire. Nevertheless, the excessive pressures might cause explosions which indirectly might be the cause of fire, such as the breaking of gas pipes, electric wires, etc. In this system the lubricating oil hazard, if anything, is increased owing to the high pressure.

As to the hazard in the various systems of utilizing refrigeration, whether by direct expansion, brine, indirect air blast or suction, sheet or other system, the hazards are not any different than the same conditions and arrangements of apparatus would produce if used for other purposes, i. e., a motor hazard would not be altered because the motor drives a fan that blows air over refrigerating coils or operates brine pump, which circulates the cold brine through pipes in the cooling room.

A great deal might be said regarding the construction of the cooling rooms, owing to the numerous methods and materials used for insulating against the entrance of heat from the outside. This might well be treated under construction of warehouses, but for the present will say that the principal methods use wood furring with double sheathing and building paper, air spaces in some instances being blocked off so as to prevent circulation of air; also accomplished by filling hollow spaces with insulating substances having a great many voids, such as ground cork, wood shavings, mineral wool and charcoal. Pitch is sometimes used not only for applying to walls and building paper, but also as filling, being put in so as to be from 1 to 2 in. thick. In the sheet system and cold blast system there are large floor openings for circulation of cold air which are conducive to spread of fires.

Hollow brick walls with wood shaving filling is probably the best method for insulating buildings, from fire insurance standpoint, except in fireproof construction or other construction where hollow tile is used, but, as



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

was demonstrated in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger warehouse fire at Chicago in February, 1905, it is important that there be interior openings on all floors and sides so that the fire department can get at the seat of the fire.

The method of lighting forms a hazard no different than in other warehouses or buildings. Candles and lanterns will be found in cold storage warehouses unless the electric lights are well distributed and easily controlled. The electric wiring is liable to deteriorate very much faster in cold storage plants where direct expansion is used, owing to the corroding effect of the ammonia gas upon copper or brass, and owing to the fact that in certain classes of storage rooms the moisture condenses everywhere, and especially on the wires, porcelain supports, etc. Even though the ammonia system is considered tight, there are always present traces of ammonia in the air, and it usually finds its way through the house.

Calcium chloride and lime are used for purifying and drying the air in certain rooms, especially where eggs are kept, the former being placed in shallow metal trays and the lime, when not in pans, spread on the floor. In these rooms the conditions are kept so that everything is dry and what moisture there is condenses in frost upon the pipes. Care should be taken of the lime, however, as to the manner of storage and distribution.

In certain cold storage, as in other warehouses, rats are ever present, and the hazard that they introduce is probably augmented by the fact that the low temperature makes them build warmer nests, and makes them more diligent in their search for old rags, etc., and hence oily waste and other refuse should be strictly guarded and kept in proper receptacles.

"A word to the wise is sufficient"

Here's the word—

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Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Jillion Co.
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544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, American Transfer Co.
San Francisco, Hyland & Jarvis.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
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Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer and Storage Co.
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Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuile & Son.



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has an enviable record of 30 years of general service

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

CRUDE COTTON OIL STANDARDS.

(Concluded from page 16.)

cotton oil must have all the requirements of "middling," with the additional requirement that the refined product shall bleach to a prime white, premium to be allowed only for decreased free fatty acid. Oil sold as "edible middling" deficient in any respect may be rejected as not a good delivery on contract.

Determining Color of Refined Product.—The color of refined oil produced from any crude oil sold as "edible middling," "middling" or "basis middling" shall be determined by refining a given volume of the crude oil with a volume of chemically pure caustic soda of 20 degree B. strength, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the free fatty acid content of the crude oil, or with this equivalent of caustic.

The advantages of the above system in addition to those already specified are the following: Arbitrations are reduced to their simplest elements, no point coming up which any layman cannot decide; a far less number of arbitrations will be necessary; the thorough settling or filtering of crude oil will be promoted, relieving the refiner of the nuisance of refining so much foots and greatly

to the betterment of the oil; the inaccurate and information-conveying refining loss test is almost entirely superseded; the refiner gets what he contracted for and nothing else; the mill gets paid for its extra trouble and care, and will have less inducement to engage in refining.

Let us now return to the promised suggestion of modification of the present refining loss method to make it more fair. The same provision should go with the Middling system, though less needed.

These suggestions are, first: Abolish the committee of expert chemists, for no one is simple enough to believe that this or any committee is going to reveal to any one who happens to be made the official chemist, of some commercial body the best refining methods, and substitute the following:

Best Refining Method.—The official chemist of every commercial body before which arbitrations are held shall accompany his analysis and report with an affidavit that he has used the best refining method known to him, giving his analysis figures without detail of method, and this report so sworn to shall be considered within the meaning of these rules to embody the best refining method and be binding upon both contestants; provided, that either party to the controversy

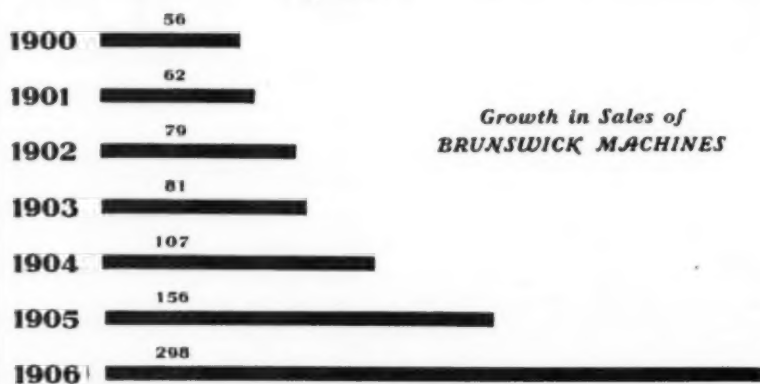
shall have the right to demand upon notice to the commercial body and the other contestant that a portion of the official sample upon which the arbitration is to be held shall be given to any registered chemist of that commercial body in good standing of his selection, and the analysis and report of such chemist shall be received by the arbitration committee and considered together with the official chemist's report in making their award according to the merits of the analysis and reports. The fee for such extra analysis shall be paid by the party ordering the same.

This provides an effective check on the accuracy of the official chemist's work, and substitutes the skill and experience of three experts for academic discussion of whether the best refining method has been used or as to what it is. Either something like this must be done or else trade secrets must be disclosed and the best refining methods published officially to the world.

It is not my purpose to be present at the Jamestown convention, nor have I the least desire to urge my views upon that body or the trade. Having some knowledge of the subject under discussion, I have at the request of the The National Provisioner contributed my views upon this important subject.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1907.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Break Up of Prices Followed by Firmness With Grain—Packers Disposed to Sell—Hog Prices Moderately Reduced—Increased Hog Marketing Because of High Priced Grain—Good, Healthy Cash Situations—Liberal Absorptions of the Packing.

The supposition ordinarily would be that the hog products markets should have found their way to a much higher trading basis than they did in the early period of the week during the grain markets excitement. The fact of the matter of only a momentary scare, at that time, in the hog products markets, with advanced prices in them as almost immediately lost, was a surprise to some trade sources. Subsequent tendencies to lower prices for hog products were only lightly in sympathy with reactions to lower prices for grain, and they emphasized the point made in our previous week's review of market conditions, in that however good the undertone was for cash products, on their active demands for consumption, with moderate held supplies, that it should be doubted that the products would have in the near future permanently advanced prices, in consideration of the effect they would have upon hog supplies. At this writing (Thursday) a sharp jump upward in the prices of wheat on weather conditions tended, temporarily, at least, to bring the hog products up to a little stronger basis.

The hogs are already costing more money than the packers feel should be sustained if the hog supplies are back in the country as freely as it is believed they are.

Moreover, the hog supplies at the packing

points have been in very fair volume for some time; besides they have been showing very good average weights.

It is believed that by the recent added cost of grain from the basis of it that prevailed two or three weeks since, however the ordinary, subsequent, reaction for it to moderately lower prices, as well as from the possibilities of grain prices from the damaged and belated crops, that the farmers will be inclined to save feeding expenses for their livestock and market it promptly. At this writing (Thursday) wheat has recovered to higher prices.

It has been noted, as well, that hog prices have eased up almost steadily through the week, and that the easier prices for the hogs have not checked shipments forward of supplies of them from the interior.

There is no claim made that the packing is materially accumulating anywhere. The consumption of both meats and lard is a remarkably liberal one compared with last year at this time; therefore, the enlarged packing is all needed promptly.

Moreover, there is a good deal of demand for the hog supplies from the shippers, as well as from the Eastern packers, implying that the fresh meats and other consumption is large and general everywhere.

The fact remains, however, that the hog supplies are offered promptly at the easier prices that have prevailed latterly for them. The expectations are of steady good arrivals at the packing points of the hog supply.

If active public speculation had been at work in the hog products markets as it was in those for grain, and, in some degree, in cotton, it could have carried, with a good

basis, from statistical features, the products market to an excited basis.

As it has been, and is, the products markets have been left essentially in the hands of packers, who are exercised more in cheaper cost hogs than higher priced products for the near future.

The later future of the products markets, probably for some time this side of the fall months, can have, are likely to have, conditions much more in favor of the selling interests.

There is no doubt but that the general consumption of meats and lard will run to sufficiently large proportions, though to the fall months at least to prevent especially burdensome holdings of the hog packing.

Any irregular improved or lowered prices for corn have been sympathetic with wheat, as it advanced and declined. Fluctuating markets for the corn depend, just now, upon the extent, actual or possible, of the damage to the wheat crop, but will very soon depend upon the prospects of the corn crop itself. The belated planting of the corn crop from weather conditions is a factor of moderate importance as yet. But continued few days more such weather conditions as now prevail at the West will likely much more excite the traders in the corn market, although current prices for corn are considered rather high.

When it is possible to learn, in the summer months, something definite concerning the prospects of the corn crop, the fact that there is a large hog supply in the country will make possibilities of hog prices far more effective calculations upon hog products markets than will be possible meanwhile.

It would not follow with continued alarm

THE W. J. WILCOX

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PURE
REFINED
LARD



TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was less excitement this week in the foreign markets for tallow supplies.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices. There were increased amounts offered at the London sale, or 2,300 casks, and 1,500 casks sold.

It had been the trade expectation that the foreign markets would show this week further advanced prices by about one shilling.

The further advanced linseed markets of Europe, and the excitable cottonseed oil markets of this country and Europe tended to the trade opinion that tallow would be on a further move upward in the English markets. Besides as a factor for consideration there were the $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher prices that had been made for the tallow in this country from the close of the previous week.

The fact that corn oil has jumped from the \$5 price of a few weeks since to the current trading basis this week of \$5.85, and that all of the other soap oils are emphatically in the sellers' favor, makes the English tallow situation a singular one and explainable only from the premises that River Plate tallow could be laid down in England for less money than American tallow, and that although not larger supplies of River Plate tallow are expected in England than those had in the previous year, although the cattle killing in that section is larger than then, yet that the cattle are averaging poorer quality.

We think that England has greater hope of increased importations of Australian tallow, as well as a larger volume of its home make.

The possibility of slackened foreign market buying of tallow supplies in this country, for a while at least, is not disturbing the strong tone here as to prices. The supplies of tallow had been pretty well bought up within the last three or four weeks, excepting this week, at the Western and Eastern markets; the accumulations here now are only moderate.

Our home soapmakers are less inclined to buy the tallow at the recent advanced prices for it, since the receipt of the foreign market news, but this fact does not disturb confidence among sellers, who see cottonseed oil at a relatively better price than usual with tallow and grease.

Besides the soapmakers are unable to get supplies of cottonseed oil and are particularly interested in grease supplies.

Indeed, cottonseed oil is from $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 1c. per pound higher than grease, and it would stand under ordinary season's supplies about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. lower than grease.

From the sale of New York city hoghead tallow at the close of the previous week at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. (noted then on page 40 of The National Provisioner) the market early this week went up to $\frac{6}{16}$ c., and 200 hhds. were

taken at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. by a home soapmaker. Afterwards $\frac{6}{16}$ c. was bid and $\frac{6}{16}$ c. asked. But we think that just now $\frac{6}{16}$ c. is all the market will stand as a quotation, although there is very little of it to be had for near deliveries. It is claimed, however, that $\frac{6}{16}$ c. is declined for one lot, and $\frac{6}{16}$ c. asked.

The weekly contracts of New York city hhds. will be made at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. unless another price which could be based upon an additional sale is found in our closing report on page 40.

The special lots of New York city, in tiers, are now quoted at $\frac{6}{16}$ @7c.

Edible tallow is in very moderate supply, but does not have much demand. Quoted at $\frac{7}{16}$ c. asked, but one sale of 100 tcs. made at $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

Country made tallow of prime quality has a prompt sale at better prices by $\frac{1}{4}$ c. than were possible early in the previous week. There is no especial accumulation of the arrivals, which are of a moderate order. Sales of 345,000 pounds, in lots, at $\frac{6}{16}$ @ $\frac{6}{16}$ c., as to quality, packages free, and special lots, including kettle, up to 7c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market took a sudden jump upward at the close of the previous week of 1c. per pound, and it made another advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in early this week's trading.

The rise in prices was based upon the shooting upward of prices of most everything else, although that there was an erratic and lower lard market; besides, there was a materially increased business in compound lard.

The old feeling that because of a possible light offering of cottonseed oil, as the season is advanced, and a consequent curtailed consumption of compound lard, gave way when it was found necessary to get stearine supplies to meet the current enlarged demands for the compound lard.

The sales were 275,000 pounds late last Saturday, New York, Boston and Philadelphia made, at $\frac{9}{16}$ c., and on Monday and Tuesday of this week 350,000 pounds city at 10c., followed by sales of 210,000 pounds at 10c.

There had been last week a large sale of 1,000,000 pounds in Chicago at 10c. The subsequent decline in the prices of lard is making buyers of the stearine more cautious, whatever expectations are held of a materially higher lard market before the fall season.

LARD STEARINE.—It is doubtful if material supplies could be had at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. There is so little demand that the situation is a nominal one.

GREASE is costing materially less money than cottonseed oil, and usually it is sold for about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. more. The situation, then, is that cottonseed oil has demand from soapmakers only as actually needed for the make of cottonseed soaps, and that the general

soapmakers are using grease in its stead. Therefore, grease prices have been further advanced. Quotations: Yellow at $\frac{5}{16}$ @ $\frac{5}{16}$ c.; house at $\frac{5}{16}$ @ $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; bone at $\frac{5}{16}$ @ $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; "A" white at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; "B" white at $\frac{6}{16}$ @ $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Higher cost grease puts the stearine prices upon an improved trading basis. Not much trading. Yellow at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; white at 7c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Somewhat nominal in price, pending more important supply offerings.

OLEO OIL.—The consumption is somewhat freer. Prices are well sustained. Rotterdam quoted at 57 florins. New York at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low grade.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has rather a firmer tone, in sympathy with the improved situations for general soap materials and higher cables. Ceylon, spot $\frac{9}{16}$ @ $\frac{9}{16}$ c.; do. shipments May and July at $\frac{8}{16}$ @ $\frac{9}{16}$ c.; Cochin, spot at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do. May arrival at 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; do. May and June shipments at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c.

PALM OIL.—Tone of the market is somewhat firmer. Red at $\frac{6}{16}$ @7c. Lagos nominal.

CORN OIL.—Along with cottonseed oil, linseed oil and the general oils of Europe for soapmaking, the corn oil has made a jump in prices. It is only a few weeks since that \$5 was accepted for the corn oil, while \$5.85 is now the quoted price.

LARD OIL.—There are increased demands from the manufacturers and firm prices. Prime quoted at 74@76c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The distributing business of small lots for consumption is improved, and at well sustained prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Paul Tietjens of Martin Schultz & Co., Chicago, was a visitor. He sailed for Europe at the close of the week.

A few members of the cottonseed oil trade at the South are stopping in New York for a few days, on their way to the Jamestown exhibition.

E. T. George, from New Orleans, was at the Exchange for a few days this week. This excellent authority on cottonseed oil will undoubtedly be heard to advantage at the Jamestown meeting of the trade, whither he is bound almost at once.

Herbert Z. Harris (broker) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: R. E. Gunnison, Liverpool; Charles Tyson, London; A. Berliner, Genoa; J. E. Wellworth, Belfast; J. S. Budd, Macon, Ga.; S. G. Kreeger, New Orleans; Frank Smithson, E. J. Sullivan, Chicago; H. B. Schmidt, Cincinnati.

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A SURPRISING COTTON OIL YEAR.
(Concluded from page 15.)

upon current production, as there was barely more than 100,000 barrels, an exceptionally light quantity, carried over as a surplus from the previous year's production. And this season the needs for consumption have been larger than ever before, due to the healthy general business conditions of this country and Europe.

With ordinary supplies and prices it is quite probable that Europe would have taken this last season a greater quantity of cottonseed oil than ever before. This opinion is based upon the rapid absorption of all competitive products supplies by Europe at steadily advancing prices, and the fact that Europe even at these high prices takes as much of the cotton oil as it took last year.

There is little question that at the beginning of this last season's trading in cottonseed oil hardly a trade opinion prevailed that there would be any difficulty in satisfying all oil requirements for the season. The cotton crop was admittedly a large one, and even though badly damaged the size of it promised liberal offerings, if not of prime oil then of off grade oil. High prices were expected but hardly on the basis that has been reached.

But the needs for oil due to remarkably active consumption of essentially everything in the line of food products, as well as of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, leave now an oil supply of meagre volume, with possibilities of very high asking prices for it.

The current moderate cottonseed oil supplies over the country cause an apprehension not only that near future prices will be in sellers' favor, but also of influences from possibilities of belated or damaged new crops. It is well understood that the cotton crop will need extensive replanting, and that there would have to be exceptionally favorable weather conditions right along to the fall months for an early picking of the crop. Moreover, the wheat crop is a badly damaged one, and the corn crop is going into a late season for planting, by which greater risk is run of adverse fall weather conditions.

It may be well, as some writers say it will be, that after two years of large crops all around, more moderate yields this season

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would be in some respects beneficial, as permitting the more rapid handling of raw material and manufactured products than has been the case through this last year. Transportation companies would thus be given a chance to catch up on the delayed movements of general merchandise.

But our opinion is that food supplies, at least, are well bought up all over the country, that there is no sign of abated business prosperity, that the consumption is steadily growing throughout this country at least, and that as large crops as were had last year could be used up this season at full prices.

We think that there will be a materially larger hog supply marketed this year than last, but that there will be use for all of it, as present stocks of hog products throughout this country and Europe are very moderate. Indeed, it is probable that before the fall months there will be added demand for hog fats because of inability to meet all demands for compound lard by reason of a scarcity of cottonseed oil.

It is quite probable that unless there should be exceptionally favorable weather conditions for the new corn crop the pure lard market will after a while become decidedly in sellers' favor, thus stimulating cotton oil market conditions. Indeed, it is expected that by reason of the active needs for consumption alone the hog fat markets

would be influenced favorably for selling interests.

With ordinary weather for the cotton crop last season the oil production would have been quite as large as the exceptional production of two years ago, when there were 3,100,000 barrels refined oil produced. The cotton crop was only moderately less this last season than the exceptionally large cotton crop of two years ago. And the improved refining results, which from 9 per cent. loss at the time of the large crop, got down last year to 8 per cent., might have been equally favorable upon this later year's production.

The loss, then, in the oil production for this last season, due wholly to the two or three heavy rain storms of the fall months, was equal to about 400,000 barrels refined oil, as covering all qualities. The great disadvantage, however, to the supply basis this season has been in the larger loss of production of prime refined oil. The large production two years ago was substantially of prime oil, while this season there was probably nearly 600,000 barrels less prime refined oil offered than was obtainable two years ago. Moreover, the production this season was depended upon, as has been remarked, as never before had there been so small supply on sale from an old crop added to a new crop production.



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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Moderate Reactions from Buoyancy—Decidedly Lower Lard Market Had Only Slight Effect—Closely Controlled and Moderate Supplies Check Ordinary Hog and Beef Fat Markets Influences—Much Slacker Export Interest, However, Because of the High Prices—Exceptionally Small Supplies Over the South—New Cotton Crop Prospects Causing Some Alarm.

The cottonseed oil market was attended, early in the week, with a good deal of excitement and a further advancing tendency of prices. At the close of trading on Wednesday there was a reaction of 1@1½c. to weaker prices. On Thursday the advantage was at the opening further slightly with buyers, and by the close the decline was again 1@1½c. But the situation at the close looked as if the weakness was about done with.

The situation is a singular one, and it is outlined as follows:

The export demand has about subsided. The foreign markets, which had been taking the edible grades, have this week been against paying the higher prices claimed for those qualities. The asking prices for these edible grades have been up to 58@60c. per gallon.

Those markets in the Mediterranean, in Marseilles, the north of Europe, and in England, that had been exercised, before this week, in securing prime and off grades of the oil, have become quiet, except as they have been doing a little figuring in the fall months deliveries at their decidedly less prices against those for the old crop months, on account of the advices concerning the new cotton crop.

It is a matter of moment concerning this lessened foreign markets interest in buying, that the buoyant temper of prices for some

other products has been modified. It must be considered, however, that a good deal of the cotton oil, considering the moderate supply of it, had been, by the trading of several weeks before, committed to Europe for deliveries along to September.

Notwithstanding the current slackened foreign buying of some of the manufacturing and food products, it is observed that the cotton oil and linseed markets of Europe had made an advanced line of prices up to mid-week on that which prevailed last week.

The cottonseed oil, which had sold in Hull (England) at the close of the previous week, at 32s. 6d., had gone up there at mid-week to 34s. 6d. For linseed the London market had advanced in four days up to mid-week fully 9d. and the La Plate linseed price was cabled then at 45s. 3d., with Calcutta linseed at 46s. 3d.

It is quite likely that the foreign markets will show some modification of trading temper at the close of this week, as they are likely to be disturbed by the late decline in this country of the prices of lard, as well as by the moderate reaction here in the prices of the cotton oil. Moreover, the tallow and grease markets of England should have shown this week an advance of about one shilling to conform to the advance of ¾c. per lb. that had been made in this country in the time from the auction sale in England upon Wednesday of the previous week. As it was the last English sale showed practically unchanged prices from the trading basis made in the previous year.

The deductions would be from the tone of the cables, that while the foreign markets would further take supplies at full prices, yet that they had been a little dumfounded by the late rapid rise in prices in this country and were disposed to wait developments

before proceeding further in active buying.

We think that the consumption of the foreign markets is not abated from activity, or likely to be this side of the fall months, and that the manufacturers and distributors are now only temporarily checked in buying operations of first hand supplies.

The late easy going up of prices of raw materials supplies for manufacturing purposes in the English and Continental markets shows the satisfactory business in manufactured goods. Besides that Europe had been willing to pay the prices for cottonseed oil that prevailed before this week, in this country, and had bought within a month, as noted in our last week's review, 100,000 barrels of it for deliveries up to September. It is shown that substitutes for pure lard are needed, however careful new buying is.

The buying of the cottonseed oil had gone along under a tame lard market, and was restricted this week only by the more important decline in the pure lard market, as well as by the higher prices that were asked in this country for the edible cottonseed oil.

It looks to us as if cottonseed oil would continue to stand essentially in favor of selling interests up to the new crop season, barring the occasional incidental reactions, and for the following reasons: That there is very little crude oil over the South, that the moderate supplies, by comparison, of the refined, as held by the leading refiners and others, chiefly by the leading refiners, will be, seemingly, all needed before the new crop appears upon the seaboard markets, that the business conditions of this country and Europe are not particularly abated from the vitality of the winter months, or likely to be in the near future, that the consumption is a rapid one of all raw material supplies, and that

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the left over stocks of raw materials from old crops are of a much more moderate order than in most seasons. It will be observed that there is left out of consideration the effects of damaged new crops, which are possible for corn and cotton, as both are now having a late planting season, although that forcing weather through the summer months might bring both up to the normal period of the fall season for gathering and to avoid frost damage.

It is well understood that the wheat crop is a materially damaged one in Europe and this country.

The lard market is pointed to by some trade sources as significant. Just now, we think that the lard market is having effect only in slightly weakening the prices of cottonseed oil from the high basis it made early in the week. The decline in the prices of the lard, this week, has been from reasons alluded to as possible in our previous week's provision market review, in that it could not be expected that hog products markets prices would sympathize with excited grain markets, that the public had been freely speculating in grain and cotton, and that both products were sensitive to that and the reports of weather conditions for the crops.

But that the reasoning should be that the hog packers had control of the products markets, and that it was unlikely that the prices of the products would, just now, be permitted to advance in prices, that higher priced products would mean higher cost hogs, and that hogs were already too high for confident packing operations.

Besides, that if grain and general feed-stuffs prices were to keep at a comparatively full basis of cost, the farmers would not hold their livestock supplies for extra feeding, and as the hog supplies would likely be shipped forward promptly to market, the packers would be exercised for lower cost hogs.

It would be improbable then that hog products prices would at once be sensitive in prices to the large demands from consumers for them. A prompt marketing of the hog supply would, however, mean just so much less supply of the products for the season through the lessened average weights of the hogs.

It looks to us as if the hog products markets, after awhile, when the hog supplies have been more freely had by the packers and packed, would show a decidedly higher line of prices. This opinion is based upon the present and prospective full rate of consumption of the lard and the actual need of a larger hog supply for its production than that had last year.

From the moderate rate of cottonseed supplies held over the country, it may be doubted that enough compound lard can be made up to the new crop months for all needs for it, and that some portion of this customary demand for the compound lard will be turned to the pure lard, thus influencing the selling price, in some degree, for pure lard, and the influence reflected in compound lard, by which the compound makers could afford a full price for cottonseed oil.

Concerning the supply position of cottonseed oil it is certainly an encouraging one, for the long run, for full market prices. But just where the market price for the oil is likely to stand before the new crop season would be guess work.

It has been a disappointment to Europe that more off grade cottonseed oil is not now on sale. When in the fall months the cotton crop was reported damaged the expectations of European markets were that no matter how closely the oil supplies were being sold at that time that by the spring months there would be plenty of the off grades of it for sale. Indeed, some of Europe's calculations of the productions of off grade oils for this season were of fully 800,000 barrels refined. The contrary conditions as to the current supply are the case, as well that the productions of off grade refined oils did not materialize. The moderate supplies of essentially all grades form the backbone of the cottonseed oil position. The consumption of the production of the cottonseed oil has been more rapid this season than ever before. More prime refined oil has been produced, or grades good enough to go on contracts, than looked for, and not much decidedly off grade refined oil, or, at least, not near as much of the off grades as had been expected, or hoped for, by foreign markets.

There has been a good deal of "guessing" about the "long" and "short" interests in this country, on the part of some of the home dealers in the contract grade oil. It, however, has been since a matter of surprise, on the part of some of the traders, that so much desire to sell was shown on the part of supposed "shorts," in Wednesday's and Thursday's trading in the New York market. In fact, the rather free offerings to sell at that time had something to do in bringing about the weaker prices. It rather looked as if some of the trade guessing concerning "shorts" had gone astray.

There is probably considerable interest on both the "long" and "short" side, in the October option, but it rather seemed to us as if the misapprehensions were marked on the earlier deliveries as to the "short" interest in them on local account. The European "short" interest continues, but in a modified way, and settlements could be in order for a part of these "short" sales, or, in other words, it would not follow that all of the supplies against it would be taken out of this country.

New York Transactions.

The closing prices on Saturday (11th) were very strong at an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 1c. on the prices of the day before. There was subdued export demand for the old crop deliveries, but some inquiry for the new crop deliveries on foreign account. Prime yellow, May at 54@54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @54c.; September at 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ @54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ @51c.; November at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @44c.; December at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales had been 100 bbls. prime yellow, July at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ @54c.; 100 do. at 54c.; 100 bbls. October at 50c.; 100 do. at 51c.; 200 bbls. November at 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. December at 41c.; 300 do. at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do. at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Late the day before the sales were 100 bbls. May at 54c.; 100 do. at 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 do. at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. July at 53c.; 100 bbls. November at 43c.

Off yellow, May at 50@54c.; July at 49@52c.

Good off yellow, May at 50@54c.; July at 49@52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday there continued buoyancy and a further advance in prices of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c., easing up by the close $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The export

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demand continued quiet. There was some covering of July and October contracts. Sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, May at 55c.; 900 bbls. July at 54½c.; 300 do. at 54½c.; 100 do. at 55c.; 100 do. at 54½c.; 1,200 do. at 54½c.; 300 do. at 54½c.; 100 bbls. September at 54c.; 100 do. at 54½c.; 300 bbls. October at 51½c.; 400 do. at 51½c.; 300 do. at 51½c.; 200 do. at 51½c.; 500 bbls. November at 44c.; 200 do. at 44½c.; 100 bbls. December at 42½c. Closing prices, prime yellow, May at 54½@55c.; July at 54@54½c.; September at 53½@54½c.; October at 51@51½c.; November at 43½@44½c.; December at 41½@42½c.

Off yellow, May at 50½@54c.; July at 48@51½c.
Good off yellow, May at 50@54c.; July at 48½@53c.

On Tuesday the excitement was intense, with covering of May, July and October "shorts," based, in part, upon the generally poor new cotton crop news, as to necessity of replanting, etc., and the well controlled, moderate supplies of the old crop. The advance in prices was 1@1½c. per gallon. The sales were 200 bbls. prime yellow, May at 55½c.; 200 do. at 56c.; 800 do. at 55½c.; closed at 55½@55¾c.; 100 bbls. July at 54½c.; 200 do. at 54½c.; 300 do. at 54½c.; 1,200 do. at 55c.; 200 do. at 55½c.; 1,500 do. at 55½c.; 100 do. at 55½c.; closed at 54¾@55½c.; 300 bbls. September at 55½c.; 800 do. at 55½c.; 200 do. at 56c.; closed at 55½@55¾c.; 100 bbls. October at 51½c.; 600 do. at 51½c.; 300 do. at 52c.; 100 do. at 52½c.; 200 do. at 52½c.; 100 do. at 52½c.; closed at 51½@52c.; 100 bbls. November at 44½c.; 900 do. at 44c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 300 do. at 44½c.; 100 do. at 45c.; closed at 44@44½c.; 100 bbls. December at 41½c.; 500 do. at 41½c.; 400 do. at 42c.; 100 do. at 42½c.; closed at 41¾@42½c.

Off yellow, May at 50@54½c.; July at 50@53c.

Good off yellow, May at 51½@52½c.; July at 51½@54c.

On Wednesday the market opened very well sustained, but with barely change in prices. There was some inquiry for September delivery, based upon a little export demand for that month. The "shorts" were be-

coming quieter. Sales early in the day 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, September at 55½c.; 600 do. at 55½c.; 100 bbls. October at 52½c.; 100 do. at 52c.; 200 bbls. November at 44½c.; 200 do. at 44½c.; 200 bbls. December at 42c.; 200 do. at 41½c. Later in the day there was weakness, and a decline of about 1@1½c. per gallon, based upon slack export demands, subsided interest from "shorts" and lower lard market. May closed at 53½@56½c. Sales 200 bbls. July at 54½c.; 400 do. at 54½c.; 500 do. at 54c.; closed at 53½@54c.; September closed at 53½@54½c.; 100 bbls. October at 50¾c.; closed at 50@50¾c.; 200 bbls. November at 43½c.; closed at 42@43½c.; December closed at 40½@41½c.

Off yellow, May at 49½@54c.; July at 48@52c.
Good off yellow, May at 49½@54c.; July at 48@52c.

On Thursday the market opened a trifle easier and quiet. Sales then were 100 bbls. prime yellow, July at 53½c.; 100 bbls. September at 53½c.; 100 bbls. October at 50c.; 200 bbls. December at 41c. Afterwards there was marked weakness and a decline of 1@1½c. per gallon, despite a higher wheat and lard market, and because of a slackened "short" interest, and some selling by trade supposed "shorts." Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, October at 49½c.; 100 do. at 49c.; 100 do. at 49½c.; 200 do. at 48½c.; 100 do. at 49c.; 100 bbls. November at 42½c.; 600 bbls. July at 53½c.; 500 do. at 53c.; closing prices, May at 53½@56c.; July at 52½@53½c.; September at 52½@53½c.; October at 49@49½c.; November at 42½@43c.; December at 40@41c.

Off yellow, May at 49@53½c.; July at 47½@51c.

Good off yellow, May at 49@53c.; July at 48@51½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

CONVENTIONS.

May 21, 22, 23, 24.—Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

June 5, 6, 7.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

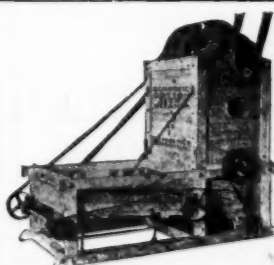
Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending May 15, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	—	60
Abo, Russia.....	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	71	80
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	51	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	6,939	3,142
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	468	400
Amapala, Honduras.....	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy.....	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies.....	90	483	658
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	2,395	5,795
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	20	53
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	68	84
Aux Cayes, Hayti.....	—	15	19
Azuza, West Indies.....	—	269	19
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	—	661
Barbados, West Indies.....	48	815	811
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	125	158
Berbice, British Guiana.....	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	685	200
Berlin, Germany.....	—	—	12
Bissao, Port. Guinea.....	—	18	—
Bombay, India.....	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria.....	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France.....	—	1,065	4,730
Braila, Roumania.....	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany.....	—	499	205
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	24	214
Bristol, England.....	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	40	1,275	1,950
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	—	77
Callao, Peru.....	—	9	40
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,705	1,973
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	—	121
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	345	282
Ceara, Brazil.....	—	6	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	525	1,105
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	244	456
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	44	40
Colon, Panama.....	26	814	677
Cannakry, Africa.....	—	29	194
Constantinople, Turkey.....	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	275	745
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	5	197	126
Cork, Ireland.....	—	30	—
Cristobal, Panama.....	9	9	—

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
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Hull Beating Separators,
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Shakers.

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ESTABLISHED 1878

Curacao, Leeward Islands....	100	41
Danish, Germany.....	2,133	2,100
Delagoa Bay, East Africa....	62	30
Demerara, British Guiana....	140	1,500
Drontheim, Norway.....	180	185
Dublin, Ireland.....	50	1,000
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	37
Dunkirk, France.....	—	150
Fiume, Austria.....	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies..	246	1,223
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	6
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	2,373
Genoa, Italy.....	750	12,250
Georgetown, British Guiana..	—	195
Gibara, Cuba.....	—	5
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	3,930
Glasgow, Scotland.....	550	3,348
Gonaives, Haiti.....	—	7
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	1,000
Grand Bassam, W. Africa....	—	10
Granada, Spain.....	—	37
Grenada, W. I.....	—	17
Guadeloupe, West Indies....	202	2,753
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	1,345
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	22
Half Jack, W. Africa.....	—	59
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	4
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	2,370
Havana, Cuba.....	—	5,052
Havre, France.....	4	4,743
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	17,599
Helsinki, Finland.....	—	28
Hull, England.....	—	125
Inagua, W. I.....	—	135
Jacmel, Haiti.....	—	6
Kingston, West Indies.....	50	1,831
Kobe, Japan.....	—	2,430
Konigsburg, Germany.....	—	1,598
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	1,000
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	75
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	130
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	39
Leith, Scotland.....	—	3,443
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	767
Liverpool, England.....	—	325
London, England.....	—	20
Lyttleton, New Zealand.....	100	1,824
Macao, Brazil.....	—	4,203
Macao, San Domingo.....	—	17
Macao, Sweden.....	—	434
Malta, Island of.....	415	721
Manchester, England.....	—	526
Manaos, Brazil.....	138	2,309
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	2,894
Manzanillo, Venezuela.....	—	1,517
Marselles, France.....	—	35
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	59
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	51
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	39,902
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	1,166
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	57
Monte Cristi, San Domingo....	—	583
Montego Bay, West Indies....	—	263
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	6
Naples, Italy.....	90	3,275
Newcastle, England.....	99	549
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	40
Oran, Algeria.....	—	25
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	51
Panama, Panama.....	—	1,318
Para, Brazil.....	—	42
Paysandu, Uruguay.....	—	66
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	10
Phillipsville, Algeria.....	—	9
Point a Pitre, West Indies....	1,083	915
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	131
Port au Prince, West Indies..	—	40
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	77
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	33
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	92
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	5
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	154
Port of Spain, West Indies....	—	8
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	18
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	39
Puerto Plata, San Domingo....	—	4
Riga, Russia.....	—	105
Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil....	—	240
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	81
Rosario, Argentine Republic..	814	4,694
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	6,237
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	7,095
St. John, N. F.....	—	18
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	27
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	121
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	172
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	31
San Domingo City, San Dom..	—	213
San Jose, C. R.....	—	2,181
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	2,028
Santos, Brazil.....	—	14
Seckond, West Africa.....	—	1,105
Shanghai, China.....	228	1,335
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	1,033
Southampton, England.....	—	10
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	14
Stettin, Germany.....	—	26
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	1,025
Suere, Bolivia.....	—	244
Swansea, Wales.....	—	5,954
Sydney, Australia.....	—	5,313
Talcahuana, Chile.....	—	285
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	25
Trieste, Austria.....	—	25
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	202
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	67,007
Turks Island, West Indies....	—	199
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	330
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	350
Venice, Italy.....	—	9
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	125
Wellington, New Zealand....	—	4,014
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	14,322
Total.....	4,118	211,922

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	11,611	15,014
Belfast, Ireland.....	415	275
Belfie, British Honduras....	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	206
Bordeaux, France.....	—	775
Bremen, Germany.....	5,715	3,253
Bristol, England.....	525	5,300
Christiania, Norway.....	600	850
Colon, Panama.....	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	4,025	6,798
Cuba.....	130	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	570	—
Dunkirk, France.....	350	600
Genoa, Italy.....	732	220
Glasgow, Scotland.....	2,230	1,685
Hamburg, Germany.....	215	18,597
Havana, Cuba.....	110	1,778
Havre, France.....	12,171	1,111
Hull, England.....	135	—
Liverpool, England.....	672	14,379
London, England.....	15,425	8,726
Manchester, England.....	1,024	5,350
Marseilles, France.....	225	600
Port Barrios, C. A.....	131	20,490
Rotterdam, Holland.....	800	11,200
Swansea, Wales.....	50	84,042
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	50
Trieste, Austria.....	50	423
Venice, Italy.....	100	10,950
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	200
Total.....	2,122	202,685

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	100	200
Bremen, Germany.....	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	800	201
Hamburg, Germany.....	750	8,116
Havana, Cuba.....	—	3,000
Liverpool, England.....	—	436
London, England.....	—	1,000
Reval, Russia.....	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	400
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	49,912
Trieste, Austria.....	—	31,537
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	6,822
Total.....	750	68,524

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany.....	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	150	170
Hamburg, Germany.....	3,240	2,948
Havre, France.....	600	600
Liverpool, England.....	600	80
Rotterdam, Holland.....	5,095	5,265
Stockholm, Sweden.....	50	—
Total.....	10,504	11,190

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway.....	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	475	190
Hamburg, Germany.....	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200
Total.....	1,162	717

From Savannah.

Aasund, Norway.....	27	27
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	53
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	120
Bergen, Norway.....	27	27
Bremen, Germany.....	1,297	9,405
Christiania, Norway.....	1,297	3,510
Christiansand, Norway.....	53	844
Genoa, Italy.....	110	323
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	327	4,892
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,788	3,446
Havre, France.....	2,892	3,432
London, England.....	—	3,454
Malmo, Sweden.....	109	375
Rotterdam, Holland.....	39,018	109
Stavanger, Norway.....	313	26,938
Stettin, Germany.....	54	197
Stockholm, Sweden.....	54	54
Tonsberg, Norway.....	55	54
Trieste, Austria.....	106	321
Venice, Italy.....	423	—
Total.....	4,214	64,421

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	420
Hamburg, Germany.....	300	19,271
Liverpool, England.....	3,690	2,431
London, England.....	56	1,109
Rotterdam, Holland.....	200	9,404
Total.....	3,646	32,660

From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	333	16,433
Costa Rica.....	—	12,253
Germany.....	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1
Guatemala.....	—	300
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	10
Honduras.....	—	200
Japan.....	—	10
Liverpool, England.....	—	5
Mexico.....	—	72
Salvador.....	—	—
Total.....	333	16,933

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	4,118	211,922	267,268
From New Orleans.....	2,122	202,685	177,989
From Galveston.....	750	68,524	55,892
From Baltimore.....	—	10,504	11,190
From Philadelphia.....	—	1,162	717
From Savannah.....	4,214	64,421	42,517
From Newport News.....	—	3,646	32,660
From all other ports.....	333	16,933	12,763
Total.....	11,537	579,797	600,996

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., May 16.—Cottonseed oil market has advanced sharply. Basis prime quoted at 39c. Choice cottonseed meal, \$23.50; prime, \$21.50. Hulls, \$5.75, loose; \$8.75, sacked.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—Prompt delivery oil, 42c.; basis prime, new crop, 33c. for October; 32c. for November. Prime meal, \$21 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50, Atlanta, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., May 16.—Market very quiet; prime crude oil, 42½c. Prime meal, \$20 f. o. b. mill.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, May 17.—Cottonseed oil market is steady after advance. Quote butter oil 46 florins; prime summer yellow, 41½ florins; off oil, 38½ florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, May 17.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Sales of off oil 65 marks; prime summer yellow at 70 marks; butter and white oil at 77 marks.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, May 10.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 77 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, May 17.—The market is steady; sales of prime summer yellow at 85 francs; winter oil, 92 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, May 17.—Cottonseed oil market is very firm. Sales of prime summer yellow at 34s.; off oil at 32s., c. i. f. English ports.

AUSTRALIA WANTS ARMY CONTRACTS.

A determined effort is being made by the Australian authorities to induce the British government to give the Australian states the first chance in the next contract for the supply of canned meats for the army. An interesting report just made available shows the purchases of foreign and British colonial preserved meats for the British army for the past seven years to have been as follows:

	British Colonial	Foreign
	Meat.	Meat.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
March, 1899, to May, 1902.....	16,500,000	31,500,000
1903 to 1904.....	400,000	1,250,000
1904 to 1905.....	52,000	1,080,000
1905 to 1906.....	280,000	1,500,000
April, 1906, to Feb., 1907.....	28,988	2,000,000

The remarkable decrease from 1902 is due to the cessation of hostilities in South Africa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The liberal cattle receipts, together with moderate sales of hides, are causing stocks of the latter to accumulate. Higher prices have been secured on native and branded steers moved from Kansas City, and one Eastern tanner is credited with having taken the bulk of these. Large tanners continue out of the market, except for scattering lots to supply pressing wants. Native steers have ruled active to-day. One big packer moved about 3,000 Kansas City late April natives at 14¼c., and also entire May takeoff from that point at 15c. Another big packer sold three cars of early May native steers at 14¼c., and still another two cars of late May salting at 15c., and it is understood that the latter sale was of Kansas City takeoff, perhaps with some allowance made for freight and similar terms may have applied on the transaction at 15c., noted above. A big packer sold two cars of Kansas City April native steers at 14½c. There has been a better inquiry to-day, but mostly from outside tanners, and none of these transactions is credited to large tanners. No further trading has developed in Texas steers, with packers talking 15¼c. for heavy weights of late salting, and last sales at 15c. for March to-date salting hides. Butt brands are firmer for May takeoff along with native steers, and the big packer credited with selling natives, as mentioned above, from Kansas City at 15c. for entire kill of Mays, moved to the same Eastern tanner entire May salting Colorados from that point at 14c., probably along with some Aprils at 13¾c. This packer did not sell native or branded steers from other points. Colorados are quoted firm, with late trading of April and early May in connection with butt brands at 13¾c., and Colorados alone of these dates of salting at 14c. Branded cows remain neglected and nominal at the old quotation of 13@13½c. No sales are reported of native cows, and as per last trading light weights of April salting rule at 13½c., and former transactions in heavy stock at the same price. Winter light cows last brought 13c. Bulls are quiet for both native and branded, and quoted 11@11¼c., and 10@10½c., respectively.

Later.—A prominent packer has sold his

spreadies ahead, probably up to the end of the year, at 17¼c., which is the top price so far secured. Sales have been made of some small outside packer hides consisting of 3,500 to 4,000 native steers and cows. The native steers run 30 to 40 per cent lights and included April salting, and brought 13½c., while the cows were of January to May salting and sold at 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market remains in about the same position as heretofore. For several days past trading has consisted of scattering cars, and in practically all instances the buyers want No. 1 hides or at least as big a percentage of firsts as they can get. Buffs rule at a variety of prices, according to how they run for firsts, and it is difficult to give a representative quotation. One dealer claims to have sold a car probably running mostly or all No. 1 hides at 11½c., likely with special conditions attached, and as noted recently a big dealer moved two cars, giving a larger percentage of No. 1s than can be obtained in current receipts at 11¼c. Present receipts are held at 11c., with some large buyers' views still not over 10¾c. Prominent Eastern tanners continue out of the market, and Western upper and harness tanners are not interested, as their class of leathers continue weak. It is not thought that all No. 2 buffs could be readily sold at 10c., though it is stated they could not be bought for less. Heavy cows range at 11@11½c., but late sales at 11¼@11½c., as previously noted, contained a good percentage of No. 1 hides. Extremes run largely to seconds in current receipts and recent sales were at 10½c., though these hides were undesirable, and for prime stock, if obtainable, there is a fairly good inquiry at close to buff prices. A small lot of heavy steers sold at 12c., and late sales have been at this figure, with good lots held at 12¼@12½c. Heavy bulls have sold in a small way at as high as 10½c., probably for good stock.

CALFSKINS.—Trade is inactive, but it is considered that the market has steadied itself on a basis of 15½c. for Chicago and choice outside cities, with these prices asked, but large buyers' views still ¼c. less. Inferior outside cities are quoted nominal at 14½@14¾c., as per last sales. Countries are quoted at 14¼@14½c., according to lots. There are no offerings of prime kip, with accumulations of long-haired and grubby stock nominally held at 10c., with little chance of ½c. under that figure being realized. Deacons are unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—The principal offerings on the packer market comprise shearlings, as wool pelts are closely sold up. There are a few spring lambs offered, but holdings of these have not attained proportions as yet, and no definite price has been established. Last sales of packer shearlings were at 70c. here and 60@65c. at the river. The demand for country pelts fully equals the receipts, with fresh butcher lots ranged at \$1.25@1.75, as to quality, etc.

HORSEHIDES.—Weak, at \$4.15@4.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—About 300 Colombians sold at 23c. Some small lots of Central Americas sold at 23½c. About 1,500 wet salted Havanas arrived; 1,000 bundles for export.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Some packers here are holding May hides at 15c. for natives and 14c. for branded steers, but buyers' ideas are considerably less.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Dealers through this section are all holding their hides for higher prices, and as buyers are refusing to raise their bids no sales are made. Some lots of cows are offered at 10½c. flat, while others are held at 10¾@11c. flat. Calfskins continue to weaken, and one local dealer has cleaned out his holdings of 12,000 skins and kips. The seller reports that these New York City skins brought \$1.72½ for 7s to 9s, \$1.97½ for 9s and 12s and \$2.50 for 12 and 16-lb. kips, but sold his 5s and 7s to a different buyer alone at \$1.40. Small lots of country skins have been picked up at \$1.10, \$1.50 and \$1.75, selected.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market shows somewhat more liveliness than during the dull spell of some weeks ago, but even at that there is practically no business being done. Small butchers are in many cases still holding on, waiting for higher prices. Accumulations have been getting heavy as a result. Quotations are nominal.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is weaker. Prices continue about 5c. less than a fortnight ago. Big buyers are not in the market and skins are piling up.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers continue to hold firm, and there is very little doing in country hides as a consequence. Buffs of recent takeoff are sought in a small way; otherwise there is nothing doing. Quotations are nominal.

CALFSKINS.—Skins are accumulating on a weak and lower market. What sales have been made are said to have been below quotations, which are nominally 14c. for No. 1 skins and 9¼c. for kips.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of
Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.
Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Numerous reports are coming in of the scarcity of cotton seed, down in Louisiana in particular.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending May 11 averaged 7.25 cents per pound.

The weather man broke away from the cow punchers Tuesday and opened up the sluices for an hour or so to get even.

Real estate men claim upwards of four hundred millions will be spent in Chicago on improvements within the next five years. That'll help some!

P. J. Murray, late chief food inspector under Mayor Dunne, applied for this week and was granted a six months' leave of absence from the city's service.

Federal, state and city meat inspectors will meet the latter part of this month to arrange a better system of co-operation. Been kind of see-sawing some time.

First-class sausage-maker wants position as foreman. Thoroughly up to date. Address Chicago office, The National Provisioner, 9 Exchange avenue, Union Stockyards.

Kuroki has doubtless learned some new naval adjectives from Admiral Evans, and should profit thereby, if he can only use them in the right place at the right time.

Kind of old-fashioned sessions these days on the floor of the Board of Trade. The kind the old boys used to indulge in who are now in St. Peter's string band—or elsewhere.

At N. R. Allen's Sons' tannery, Kenosha, Wis., 1,200 men are on strike. The plant is entirely shut down. This plant was recently taken over by the Central Leather Company.

Sign of the times: Wheat booming and Board of Trade memberships at \$3,000, one thousand dollars higher than the low mark of quite recent date. Business generally is improving on the floor.

Alderman McInerney got enough ball en-

thusiasm worked up in council Monday night to close the City Hall Tuesday and have everybody go out to the ball grounds and holler for Comiskey and his sox.

Henry J. Seiter, the well-known head of the pork-join trust, has made another addition to his already extensive premises and will enlarge the offices. Sightseers never fail to inspect this plant and go away awestricken.

Monday opened up with a mark of 83 degrees at 2 p. m., about the same temperature as March 23. Between these dates the thermometer registered as low as ten below freezing, or something like that; hence, Chicagoans are "leary" of these sudden rises.

"Brief life is here our portion, brief sorrow, short-lived care.

A life that knows no ending, a beerless life is there."

Portion of a pome on "Neither here nor there," by our spring pote—pulse 95½, temperature 106%.

The way they have been "carrying on" on the Board of Trade during the week would lead one to think they had a whole lot more things than the green bug. There'll be something doing if an attack of nothing more than green bug can get 'em going as it has this week.

Freight trains would seem a much safer and far cheaper proposition than the much-vaunted passenger train. Kind of slow, but you stand some show of getting there alive, at least. There are cheaper ways of committing suicide than buying a three-cent-a-mile railroad ticket. What's the matter with the railroads, anyhow?

The stockyarders have gone into the ball fan business, and, as in everything else they undertake, they're doing it up right. Over a hundred mounted went out Tuesday to the South Side ball park to take first place in the flag raising, and incidentally some other kinds of raising—they can do that, too. How strong they were is shown by the fact that the pole broke off short when they tried to pull up the flag!

COTTON MEAL SAFE FEED FOR HOGS.

(Concluded from page 18.)

1905 and 1906, and up to now, in ten days after farrowing time I have had them back on full feed and kept them on cottonseed meal just as long as they needed feed.

I have had six years' practical experience with cottonseed meal, and have never lost any hogs. I have never had any hogs off their feed before. I am now fitting 40 head of hogs for the fall fairs, and I am doing it on cottonseed meal. There is nothing else that takes the place of meal with me, as 100 lbs. of meal is equivalent to 7 bushels of corn. Under the old way of feeding corn alone one pound of meal is equivalent to five pounds of corn any day in the year.

Prof. Marshall's opinion is that hogs will live longer on cottonseed meal where they have green pasture to run on. That opinion is without any foundation whatever, and is misleading to those that have no pasture and would like to feed meal.

About those dead hogs. It was very dry in Texas during the month of February, but on March 1 there came a warm rain and the young cockleburs came up thick in my romp lot. Two of my shoats ate young burrs; next morning they came up dead.

Of course that was cottonseed meal, and they were all going to die! So my Yankee friend from Washington (Davis) tried to buy some alcohol here. He could not get any, so he wrote to his boss, I reckon. He was going to preserve the guts, lights and livers and send them back to his boss for analysis. But, alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well. He did not find any use for it, for no more died!

Now to convince you it was young burrs that killed those pigs. There were over one hundred head of hogs died from eating cockleburs inside of forty-eight hours at the same time mine died right here in this neighborhood.

Well, I complied with all of the requirements on both sides of the cottonseed meal test. At the end of forty-two days I drove these hogs nine and one-half miles to my shipping point and did not lose any hogs from eating cottonseed meal.

Just to show you how silly Marshall's remark was that a hog needed pasture, there were over six hundred head of hogs fattened on meal since January 1, and my hogs were the only ones that ever grazed one hour. None died and none sick; fed in dry lots from 42 days to eight months. Rev. Mr. Harris, of Groesbeck, Texas, which is the nearest town to me, fed his hogs eight months in dry lots and fed half meal part of the time.

G. H. Parker had his men feed from two to three pounds per day to some old wild sows to see if they could kill them. Some of these sows were five and six years old. When they got them ready for market they averaged 125 pounds and were in good shape.

Now, sir, I don't want to trespass on your good nature, but if you want to hear from me any more I can cite you plenty of cases that knock Professor Marshall's theory against cottonseed meal higher than Haman hung his bacon. And I will promise one thing, that when I tell you anything I have the proof behind it. I will welcome investigators at any time, and all I ask of anyone is to come with facts and not fancies. Respectfully yours,

L. C. Estes.

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.

FULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.
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Architect
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Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE

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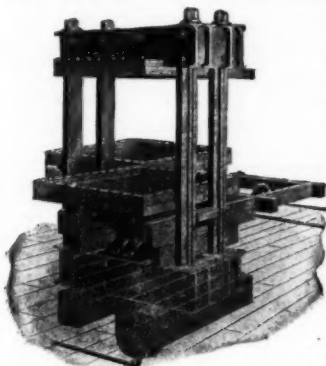
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IMPROVE YOUR PLACE
 AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

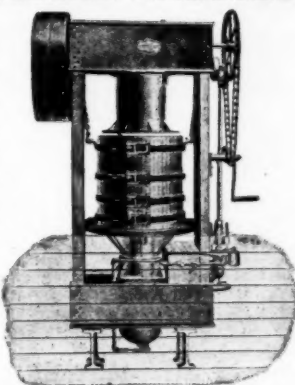
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HYDRAULIC SCRAP and TANKAGE PRESSES



From 15 to 500 tons pressure. Hand or Power. Downward or upward pressure. Scrap press fitted with Slat or Boiler Plate Curb, Locking Device and Curb-Lifting Attachment. Tankage Presses with or without Transfer Car System.



THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
 EASTERN OFFICE: Room 124-O, 89 CORTLANDT ST. New York, N. Y.
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For Conveying Material in Barrels, Boxes, Bags and Bulk

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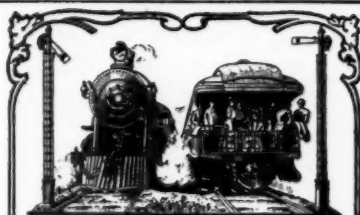
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 COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,
 Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

Simplex
Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.
 All Leading Jobbers sell it.
 Or write **HARRY HELLER & CO.,** Chicago



COMING AND GOING

ALWAYS USE

"The Only Way"

NO DIRT
 NO DUST



NO SMOKE
 NO CINDERS

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
 GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
 CHICAGO

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood.
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

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 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

You Need Boxes—We Know It

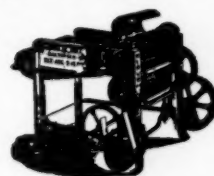
Send your requirements, if only for a special size of one kind. Let us send a sample and figure for some of your business, if not all.

CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
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SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J.
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE.



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces crackling cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
 332 to 342 N. Holliday St.

Russian Sheep Casings

EXPORTERS
HABERKORN BROS.

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29
 Hamburg, Germany
 Importers of All Kinds of
 American Sausage Casings

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.
BROKERS

80 Pine Street :: New York
FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
 AND MATERIALS GENERALLY
FULLERS' EARTH and BONE BLACK
 FOR FILTERING PURPOSES

HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago
 367 Fifth Avenue
 Western Selling Agt. for FULLERS' EARTH

GEORGE LITTLE LIMITED

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Established over 50 Years

Invite correspondence with Packers desirous of finding an outlet on the English Market for

BACON, HAMS,
LARD, DAIRY
PRODUCTS, ETC.

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 6.....	23,300	684	43,957	19,053
Tuesday, May 7.....	3,154	7,904	14,720	11,942
Wednesday, May 8.....	18,787	8,022	25,841	10,311
Thursday, May 9.....	6,904	2,835	21,099	11,603
Friday, May 10.....	1,182	470	15,844	4,790
Saturday, May 11.....	154	68	7,748	588
Total last week.....	53,392	15,887	129,207	57,091
Previous week.....	58,339	14,907	139,008	67,100
Cor. week 1906.....	57,007	12,701	101,156	84,435
Cor. week 1905.....	50,286	13,713	163,950	79,448

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 6.....	7,850	0	8,138	3,372
Tuesday, May 7.....	3,721	25	2,690	1,270
Wednesday, May 8.....	5,262	37	2,651	1,132
Thursday, May 9.....	4,509	138	4,078	2,068
Friday, May 10.....	5,450	50	2,568	2,235
Saturday, May 11.....	403	840	486
Total last week.....	25,542	276	20,961	10,569
Previous week.....	26,301	316	31,026	12,168
Cor. week 1906.....	21,319	221	33,313	15,015
Cor. week 1905.....	21,886	143	42,060	10,569

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,150,460	168,013	2,850,166	1,435,588
Year ago.....	1,108,173	147,506	2,936,790	1,588,945
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending May 11, 1907.....	461,000			
Week previous.....	480,000			
Year ago.....	364,000			
Two years ago.....	463,000			
Year to May 11, 1907.....	9,036,000			
Same period 1906.....	8,774,000			
Same period 1905.....	9,081,000			
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Week May 11, 1907.....	132,800	332,600	126,400	
Week ago.....	150,300	360,800	147,100	
Year ago.....	148,800	278,300	168,000	
Two years ago.....	124,500	366,700	158,900	
Total this year.....	3,154,000	7,243,000	3,483,000	
Total last year.....	2,945,000	7,147,000	3,728,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.				
Week ending May 11, 1907:				
Armour & Co.....	27,500			
Swift & Co.....	22,000			
Anglo-American.....	8,300			
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,400			
H. Moore & Co.....	5,500			
Continental P. O.....	3,000			
Hammond & Co.....	5,500			
Morris & Co.....	8,500			
Roberts & Oak.....	3,700			
S. & S.....	4,500			
Western Packing Co.....	4,500			
Omaha Packing Co.....	5,000			
Other packers.....	9,300			
Total.....	113,900			
Week ago.....	114,300			
Year ago.....	70,200			
Two years ago.....	118,000			
Total for year.....	2,340,000			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week May 11, 1907.....	\$5.50	\$6.46	\$5.75	\$8.00
Previous week.....	5.45	6.49	5.80	8.00
Year ago.....	5.25	6.43	5.60	6.75
Two years ago.....	5.75	5.47	4.60	6.30
Three years ago.....	4.75	4.78	4.75	6.05

CATTLE.	
Good to prime steers.....	\$5.75@6.50
Common to good steers.....	4.50@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.50
Fair to choice cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.60@3.75
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.80@5.10
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.60
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.00@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.60@5.25
Calves, good to choice.....	5.25@6.25

HOGS.	
Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$6.45@6.55
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.50@6.60
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.50@6.55
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.55@6.60
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.55@6.60
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 195 to 190 lbs.....	6.55@6.65
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.25@5.85
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.60@6.00
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs.....	6.00@6.50

SHEEP.	
Clipped wethers.....	\$5.50@6.15
Clipped yearlings.....	6.00@6.70
Clipped ewes.....	5.25@5.75
Good to prime native lambs.....	8.00@8.70
Fed western lambs.....	8.00@8.75
Common to fair native lambs.....	7.15@7.75
Shorn lambs.....	6.90@7.50
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	7.25@8.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Cull sheep.....	4.00@5.25
Cull lambs.....	5.50@7.00
Spring lambs.....	8.00@12.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.27	9.40	9.27	9.37
September.....	9.42	9.52	9.40	9.47
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.15	9.25	9.12	9.20
September.....	9.25	9.35	9.22	9.32
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.80	17.02	16.80	17.02
September.....	16.75	17.00	16.75	17.00

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.30	9.50	9.27	9.50
September.....	9.40	9.62	9.37	9.62
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.10	9.25	9.10	9.25
September.....	9.25	9.37	9.22	9.37
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.82	17.00	16.82	16.95
September.....	16.80	17.05	16.80	16.95

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.45	9.45	9.27	9.32
September.....	9.60	9.60	9.40	9.45
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.20	9.20	9.00	9.02
September.....	9.32	9.32	9.15	9.17
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.90	16.90	16.87	16.85
September.....	16.90	16.95	16.82	16.70

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.25	9.30	9.12	9.12
September.....	9.37	9.42	9.25	9.25
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.00	9.00	8.82	8.82
September.....	9.15	9.15	9.00	9.00
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.50
September.....	16.62	16.62	16.55	16.55

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.07	9.17	9.07	9.12
September.....	9.20	9.32	9.20	9.32
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.82
September.....	8.92	9.00	8.92	9.00
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.47	16.60	16.40	16.50
September.....	16.55	16.65	16.47	16.55

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.15	9.32	9.12	9.27
September.....	9.27	9.47	9.27	9.40
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.82	9.07	8.82	9.00
September.....	8.97	9.22	8.97	9.15
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.55	16.82	16.45	16.70
September.....	16.60	16.85	16.55	16.77

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago.....	300	7,000	1,500
Kansas City.....	1,000	5,000	—
South Omaha.....	200	6,000	—

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

Chicago.....	29,000	42,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	9,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	6,000	6,500	4,000

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907.

Chicago.....	3,000	16,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	18,000	8,000
South Omaha.....	8,000	11,000	6,000

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907.

Chicago.....	21,000	28,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	16,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	4,000	8,500	2,000

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

Chicago.....	6,000	28,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	14,000	6,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	13,000	3,500

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

Chicago.....	1,000	22,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,000	8,500	2,500

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 13, 1907.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Exports from:			
New York.....	1,880	530	16,050
Boston.....	2,932	2,070	9,150
Baltimore.....	1,067	—	1,200
Philadelphia.....	872	—	700
St. John.....	781	—	—
Montreal.....	1,254	—	—
Exports to:			
London.....	3,821	—	9,350
Liverpool.....	3,318	2,580	17,750
Glasgow.....	832	—	—
Manchester.....	600	—	—
Antwerp.....	260	150	—
Bermuda and the West Indies.....	21	20	—
Totals to all ports.....	8,792	2,000	27,100
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,546	28	20,800

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@22
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12 1/2
Round Steaks.....	10	@13 1/2
Round Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@10
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12 1/2

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22
Chops, Frenched.....	12 1/2 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12 1/2
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12 1/2
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenders.....	25
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Outlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8
Tallow.....	4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80 @ 85

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Native Steers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Helpers, Good.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters.....	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks.....	6 @ 7
Boneless Chucks.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium.....	9 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20
Strip Loins.....	12
Strioli Butts.....	12
Shoulder Clods.....	8
Rolls.....	12
Rump Butts.....	9
Trimnings.....	4 1/2
Shank.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	11
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	10
Steer Ribs, Light.....	12
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	15
Loins Ends, steer-native.....	11
Loins Ends, cow.....	9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers.....	3 1/2
Hearts.....	2 1/2
Tongues.....	18
Sweetbreads.....	5
Ox Tail, per lb.....	5
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2
Brains.....	5
Kidneys, each.....	5
Brains.....	5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass.....	8 @ 8
Good Carcass.....	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Good Saddles.....	12 1/2
Medium Racks.....	8
Good Racks.....	8 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	10
Plucks.....	25
Heads, each.....	10 @ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul.....	10 @ 11
Good Caul.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Saddles Caul.....	13
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	15 @ 16
Oul Lamb Racks.....	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	3
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Sheep.....	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Good Saddles.....	12 1/2
Medium Racks.....	9 @ 9
Good Racks.....	10 @ 10
Mutton Legs.....	12 @ 13
Mutton Stew.....	6 @ 6
Mutton Loins.....	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	8 @ 8
Tenderloins.....	22
Spare Ribs.....	6 @ 6
Butts.....	6 @ 9 1/2
Hocks.....	6 @ 6
Trimnings.....	5 @ 5
Tails.....	4 @ 4
Snouts.....	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet.....	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads.....	4 @ 4
Blade Bones.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks.....	3 @ 3
Neck Bones.....	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pork Kidneys.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	9 @ 9
Slip Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones.....	4 @ 4
Brins.....	4 @ 4
Backfat.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams.....	12 @ 14
Calas.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies.....	12 @ 12
Shoulders.....	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	6 @ 6
Choice Bologna.....	7 @ 7
Viennas.....	8 @ 8
Frankfurters.....	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7 @ 7
Tongue.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue.....	9 @ 9
Mixed Sausage.....	9 @ 9
Prepared Sausage.....	11 @ 11
New England Sausage.....	12 @ 12
Berliner Sausage.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage.....	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage.....	7 @ 7
Polish Sausage.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garisch, Knoblauch.....	8 @ 8
Smoked Pork.....	7 @ 7
Veal Sausage.....	14 @ 14
Farm Sausage.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	8 @ 8
Ham Bologna.....	10 @ 10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham.....	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	10 @ 10
German Salami, New Dry.....	15 @ 15
Holstener, New.....	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New.....	13 @ 13
Farmer, New.....	13 @ 13
Darles, H. C., New.....	20 @ 20
Italian Salami, New.....	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat.....	20 @ 20
Capsicola.....	20 @ 20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	3.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.00
Bologna, 2-20.....	2.50
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.50
Viennas, 2-20.....	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	33.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.00
6-oz. jars, 3/4 doz. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	10.50
Plate Beef.....	10.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	8.75
Beef Hams.....	10.50
Rump Butts.....	16.25
Mess Pork.....	16.25
Clear Fat Bacon.....	18.25
Family Back Pork.....	13.75
Bean Pork.....	13.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	8
Lard compounds.....	8 1/2
Barrels.....	1/4 c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels.....	55

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	8 1/2
Regular Plates.....	9 1/2
Short Clears.....	9 1/2
Bacon meats.....	1 @ 1 1/4 c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	15
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	14 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.....	9 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy.....	21
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.....	14 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	14
Dried Beef Insides.....	14
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	12 1/2
Regular Balled Hams.....	20
Smoked Hams.....	21

Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set.....	@ 13
Middles, per set.....	@ 32
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed.....	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 28
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 13
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 70
Beef wassans.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.60 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.50
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit.....	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%.....	\$2.55 @ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 15% per unit.....	2.52 1/2 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%.....	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	@ 18.00
Ground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 30c.

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 to 70 lbs. average.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton.....	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

LARDS.

Prime stearine, cash.....	@ 9.02 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 8.55
Neutral.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo No. 2.....	@ 9 1/2
Mutton.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease.....	6 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces.....	72 @ 76
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil.....	50 @ 52
No. 2 lard oil.....	48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	70 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	65 @ 68
Corn oil.....	65

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A".....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock.....	5 @ 5
Neatsfoot Stock.....	5 @ 5
Garbage Grease.....	5 @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	51 @ 53
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	48 @ 50
Soap bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.55 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
Barrels, oak.....	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Sugar.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x.....	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@6.15
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.65@ 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.55
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25@ 4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.20@ 5.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@7.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	③
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	③

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, dressed, bothouse, 32 to 35 lbs., each.....	6.00@7.00
Lambs, dressed, bothouse, 25 to 30 lbs., each.....	3.00@5.00
Live spring lambs, each.....	3.00@5.75
Live yearlings, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.....	8.10@8.50
Live yearlings, unsh'n, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	7.00@8.00
Live yearlings, unshorn, culls, 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live yearlings, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@8.00
Live sheep, unshorn, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live sheep, unshorn, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)....	@\$7.15
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.50
Pigs.....	@ 7.40
Rough.....	\$6.15@ 6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9
Choice, native, light.....	8½@ 9
Common to fair, native.....	8 @ 8½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8½@ 8½
Native, common to fair.....	@ 8½
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	7½@ 8½
Common to fair Texan.....	7½@ 7½
Good to choice heifers.....	7½@ 8½
Common to fair heifers.....	7½@ 8
Choice cows.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair cows.....	7½@ 7½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 7

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 11c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 12c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 7c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@11½
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	9½@10½
Western calves, fair to good.....	8½@ 9½
Western calves, common.....	7½@ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@15
Spring lambs, good.....	@14½
Yearling lambs.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@11½
Sheep, medium to good.....	10½@11
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14½@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	14½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14½@14½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9½@10½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9½@10½
Smoked Shoulders.....	10½@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15½@16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15½@16
Dried beef sets.....	15½@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15½@16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 @12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut..	@\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @7c. a piece
Oxtails.....	6 @10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	15 @25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	6 @10c. a pair
Lambs' fries.....	12½
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11½@12½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@12½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 28

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tcs or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	3
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	6½
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14½	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	20	23
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .30
No. 2 skins.....	@ .18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18@ 19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16@ 17
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.05
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70@1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.80@1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15@2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00@2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80@2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.90@2.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70@2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40@2.50
Branded skins.....	1.10@ 1.13
Branded kips.....	1.40@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65@1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.18@ 1.16
Ticky kips.....	1.75@1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00@2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@ .12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	@12½
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	@40
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair per lb.....	@33
Phila., squab broilers, per pair.....	@75
Fowls—	
West'n d. p., fancy, medium weights.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@13
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@13½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@13

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@11
Old cocks, scalded.....	@11
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@20
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@4 00
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 25@3 50
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	2 75@3 00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	@2 25
Squabs, prime white, 6½ lbs. to doz.....	@1 75
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@1 75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1 25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50@ 60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @18
No. 2.....	11 @12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	@25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@23
Scalded No. 1.....	@20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked	
fancy.....	@18
Solt-meated, fancy.....	@16
Average, No. 1.....	@14½
Chickens—No. 2.....	@12

Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @14½
No. 2.....	11 @13
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@28
Fowls, per lb.....	@16
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, per lb.....	@13½
Ducks, L. I. springs, per lb.....	@21
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@19
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@90
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$20.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	8.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia	
per ton.....	2.85 @ .30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	@ 8.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	8.10 @ 8.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	8.05 @ 8.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	5.80 @ 5.75
The same, dried.....	5.75 @ 4.90

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25@ 9.80
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.45
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.35
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c.,	
less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to ar-	
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.30½ @ 1.30½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.37½
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S.P.	
.....	.50 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 15.

CATTLE.—Last week's moderate receipts of cattle and advance of 10¢ to 20¢ in prices looked alluring to the country and a run of 28,525 was received here Monday, and, barring a few sales of choice medium weight cattle that sold steady on the first round, the bulk of the trading was done on a weak to 10c. lower basis. Good quality heavy cattle, such as sold upwards of \$5.50, were slow sellers. Low grade light weight killers sold freely, also the fat light and medium weight. The top reached \$6.50, against \$6.45 the high point last week, and which was the highest for several weeks. A few sales were made at \$6.15@6.30, but the portion over \$6 were small. Exporters paid up to \$5.90, and bought largely at \$5.25@5.75. Good handy weight cattle to shippers and packers went at \$5.15@5.65. Plain light steers, \$4.70@5, and inferior little killers down to \$4.25. Buyers filled up on the big run and Tuesday's receipts of 2,364 sold only steady, the arrivals including a large percentage of butcher stock and common cattle. To-day's receipts estimated 21,500. The supply was heavier than expected and above the demand. Strong weight steers, even the choice quality, sold 10c. lower.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the receipts of cattle the past week the supply continued to consist largely of fat steers and the proportion of butcher stock is small. Cows and heifers continue to sell at high prices, and this is true of everything in this branch of the trade considering the time of year. Although the \$5 mark is practically the top for cows we sold a few head Monday up to \$5.30. Bulk of the fat cows going at \$4.25@4.65; medium, \$3.40@4.15. Fat heifers are in good demand at \$4.50@5.25, with an occasional fancy load at \$5.50. Canners and cutters are in limited supply and only fair demand. Prices holding steady. Bulls are stronger and veal calves have advanced 25c. Stock heifers in small supply and quality poor.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs at all Western markets for the first three days of this week show an increase over one week ago, being decidedly favorable to the buying interest. Eastern packers, evidently anticipating continued liberal receipts and lower markets for the near future, are lending very little support to the trade. The demand from that source, which was quite liberal a short time ago, has been curtailed to a point where it amounts to almost nothing. Local packers are taking advantage of the situation and the range in the market continues to widen. Choice light weight hogs only in moderate supply and selling at top quotations, prices for such only slightly lower than closing market of last week, while heavy grades show a decline of 10¢ to 15c. per cwt. Twenty-six thousand estimate to-day. The market averages about 5c. lower than Tuesday's high point, closed steady at the decline with supply rather closely bought up. The hog product shows a decided weakness and everything seems to favor lower prices for hogs during the near future. We believe that the decline will be gradual but continue to advise shipping of all hogs that are in a marketable condition. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.40@6.45; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.45@6.50; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.40@6.50; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.50@6.57½; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.40@6.45; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; rough packers in small lots, \$5.85@6.15; stags, \$5.75@6.10; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.75@6; do., 110@140 lbs., \$6.10@6.45; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@5.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs, 17,400, and quality and finish as a rule from medium to only fair. Export wethers sold from \$6@6.10, and handy weights to packers at \$6@6.15, and bulk of the yearling wethers brought \$6.25@6.50,

and native ewes, \$5.75@6; Westerns, \$5.40@5.75; wool lambs, \$8.50@8.75, and shorn lambs, \$7.15@7.40. Tuesday brought 10,500 and no material change in prices. Estimated receipts to-day (Wednesday) were 15,000 and prices uneven on sheep as well as heavy weight lambs and unfinished grades of even light and medium weights, but no material decline. Some 63-lb. Idaho shearing lambs were taken by a Michigan party at \$8.40. Very few spring lambs coming as yet and sales range from \$7@11, and thin light shorn grazing lambs went from \$6.40@6.65. Receipts at this market thus far this month show a decrease of 51,800 as compared with same time last year. Quotations: Good to choice shorn lambs, \$7.25@7.60; fair to medium lambs, \$6.85@7.15; culls, lambs, \$6.25@6.60; feeding lambs, \$6.25@6.65; shorn sheep (wethers), \$6@6.25; do. yearlings (wethers), \$6.25@6.75; do. sheep (native ewes), \$5.50@6; do. sheep (Western ewes), \$5.25@5.75; do. Western ewes culls, \$3.50@4.75; do. feeding yearling wethers, \$5.40@5.75; do. feeding aged wethers, \$5.25@5.75; do. feeding ewes, \$4@5; do. bucks and stags, \$2.50@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, May 17.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 37,100; last week, 29,700; same week last year, 33,800. Heavy receipts the first two days caused a decline of 10¢ to 15c. on both killing grades and stock and feeding cattle, except cows and bulls, which remained firm. Since Tuesday receipts have been small, and the market stronger. A portion of the loss was recovered. Top steers, \$5.60@5.75; bulk, \$5@5.60; several big strings of Colorado-fed steers around \$5.45; many Nebraskas, \$5.10@5.75; heifers, \$4@5.25; cows, \$3.40@4.85; canners, \$2.25@3.75; bulls, \$3.40@4.75; veals, \$4.50@5.75. Quarantines in line with natives; top, \$5.50; bulk, \$4.50@5.25.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 84,600; last week, 67,800; same week last year, 66,300. Hog receipts were the largest since December, 1901; quality first class, indicating plenty of hogs remaining in the country. Light hogs were 15c. lower for the week; heavy weights 20c. lower. Market steady to-day; lights, \$6.30@6.37½; medium weights, \$6.22½@6.35; heavy weights, \$6.15@6.25. Packers were heavy buyers and apparently pleased with larger receipts.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 26,000; last week, 33,300; same week last year, 28,000. Prices declined 15¢ to 25c. on all classes this week. There was a larger percentage of supplies of grass stock, and the quality of both grass and fed stock was only medium. Lambs in fleece, \$8.10@8.40; clipped, \$6.90@7.40; fed clipped yearlings, \$6.35; wethers, \$6.15; ewes, \$5.75; Texas muttons, \$5.40@5.85. Liberal supply of Texas goats at \$3.90@4.30.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 7@9c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; glue, 6c.; horsehides, \$3@4; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; green sheep pelts, 60c.@1.30.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	337		
Armour	4,439	22,646	2,501
Cudahy	2,986	12,986	1,628
Fowler	1,139		1,995
Morris	3,719	11,758	2,370
Ruddy	787		
Schwartzschild	5,713	11,989	3,944
Swift	3,616	18,440	6,828

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, May 14.

Conditions were in the main favorable in the cattle market last week, and there was a 10¢ to 15c. advance in prices for both beef steers and cow stuff. Receipts were of only moderate proportions, and the eastern beef market was in very fair shape. This week,

however, conditions have been reversed, and practically all of this advance has been wiped out. On account of the cold, dry weather grass is late coming on, and corn planting has been seriously delayed. Hay and all kinds of rough feed is very high, and corn prices have been going up rapidly of late, so that there is apparent a disposition to sell off the cattle and hogs and save the corn. There were fully 8,500 cattle here to-day, and prices were as low as they were two weeks or ten days ago. Beef steers sell at a range of \$4.25@5.75, largely around \$5.00@5.30. Cows and heifers have also sold off sharply, particularly the lighter grades. Choice heifers brought \$5.15, and it is very poor stuff that has to sell under \$2.50. The bulk of the fair to good butchers' stock is selling around \$3.65@4.40. In stockers and feeders there has been a drop of fully a quarter lately, the decline of course being heaviest on the common light and medium weight stuff. Prices range from \$3 to \$5, with the bulk of the fair to good stock selling around \$3.60@4.40.

Prices for hogs advanced sharply toward the close of last week, and while a part of this advance has been lost the market is still about a nickel higher than a week ago. Conditions surrounding the trade have not changed materially, and while the lighter grades continue to command the best prices, the range is very narrow. It looks like more liberal receipts and lower prices for a while. There were upward of 12,500 hogs here to-day, and the market was about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$6.40, as against \$6.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@6.35, as against \$6.22@6.30 a week ago.

Although the supply of sheep and lambs has been of only moderate proportions the market has been rather dull and only the choice woolled grades are selling up to last week's quotations. Thin and half fat shorn stuff is discriminated against by all classes of buyers, and the tone to the trade is decidedly weak. Quotations on woolled killers: Good to choice lambs, \$8.30@8.60; fair to good lambs, \$7.25@8.30. Quotations on shorn stock: Good to choice lambs, \$6.90@7.25; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@6.90; common and cull lambs, \$5.50@6.00; good to choice yearlings, light, \$6.35@6.75; good to choice yearlings, heavy, \$6.00@6.15; fair to good yearlings, \$5.65@5.90; good to choice wethers, \$5.75@6.10; fair to good wethers, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice ewes, \$5.40@5.80; fair to good ewes, \$5.00@5.25; culls, bucks and stags, \$3.25@4.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 14, 1907.

The receipts of cattle, while running about the same as last week at this point, are showing a big increase in the aggregate at leading centers. However, the demand is proving fairly good, and notably at this market to-day the supply here was readily picked up at about steady prices, although some weakness was noted towards the finish. There were no good heavy steers here, such as sold at \$5.75 on the previous day, but a very fair class of strong medium weights sold at \$5.40@5.60, with the bulk of steers selling in a range of \$4.90@5.40. Common light killers were rather indifferent sale, with prices ranging at \$4.40@4.90. The market for all classes of she stock was active, and prices were generally steady, with a little show of strength on the better classes of heifers. There is practically nothing doing in the stocker and feeder line. Prices are holding about steady, but it is likely that anything like liberal receipts would result in a lower turn.

As is the case in the cattle, the week's sup-

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SPECIALTIES—Packingshouses and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

ply of hogs is running above expectation. The market is on a down turn, and prices are fully 15c. lower than the close of last week. On this market to-day the liberal run was bought at prices 10c. lower than on Monday, and the market ruling rather slow at the decline. Hogs are hardly as good in quality as a short time ago; are running more to mixed droves, and to-day's supply included more of lightish weights than have been here for some time. There is not enough depreciation in quality, however, to indicate that marketable supplies in the country are becoming scarce. The bulk of hogs to-day sold at \$6.30@6.35, with top making \$6.37½.

There is no change to note in the market for live mutton. Receipts are largely made up of the Colorado fed stuff and indicate that feed lots are becoming pretty well depleted. Prices on all classes of mutton stock are ruling about the same as at the close of last week, and there is little chance for much change until grass sheep begin to come, after which a new basis of prices will have to be established.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 13, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,346	—	4,317	9,718	13,475
Sixtieth street	1,546	25	7,143	7,696	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,396
Lehigh Valley	8,006	—	—	22,380	—
Weehawken	920	—	—	331	—
Scattering	—	62	85	43	4,100
Totals	13,818	87	11,545	40,166	33,971
Totals last week	13,339	62	13,080	22,241	31,790

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Firm and Steamship:			
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic..	467	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minne-	—	—	2,100
apolis	465	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York	—	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Minn'polis	403	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Georgic..	470	510	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic..	—	—	3,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic....	—	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic....	—	—	1,750
Armour & Co., Ss. Baltic....	—	—	1,850
Armour & Co., Ss. New York....	—	—	2,400
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Baltic..	—	—	850
Miscellaneous, Pretoria.....	21	20	—
Total exports	1,886	530	10,050
Total exports last week	1,888	28	11,050

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending May 11:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,850
Omaha	16,223
Kansas City	20,722
St. Joseph	10,409
Cudahy	549
Sioux City	4,080
Wichita	378
New York & Jersey City	12,019
Fort Worth	7,892
Detroit	767

HOGS.

Chicago	106,246
Omaha	42,559
Kansas City	80,145
St. Joseph	32,395
Cudahy	7,089
Sioux City	21,266
Ottumwa	11,639
Cedar Rapids	10,889
Wichita	12,640
Bloomington	2,206
New York & Jersey City	33,971
Fort Worth	10,779
Detroit	586

SHEEP.

Chicago	47,122
Omaha	20,857
Kansas City	23,273
St. Joseph	17,105
Cudahy	400
Sioux City	89
New York & Jersey City	30,638
Fort Worth	1,982
Detroit	1,298

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.30; city steam, \$9; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.75; do., South America, tcs., \$10.75; kegs, at \$11.75; compound, \$8.62½.

HOG MARKETS, MAY 17.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 22,000; light strong; others weak; \$6@6.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 10,000; steady to weak; \$6.17½@6.37½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; \$6.10@6.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$6@6.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 1,000; lower; \$6.30@6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; fairly active; \$6.75@6.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; slow; \$6.50@6.60.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 17.—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 42s.; hams, short clear, 59s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s.; do., backs, 50s. 6d.; bellies, 51s. Tallow, 32s. Turpentine, 50s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 46s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 46s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new 60s., old 66s.; do., colored, 62s. for new and 68s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 46 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 34s. Linseed (London), La Plata, May and June, 45s. Calcutta, May and June, 46s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 25s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 67-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil during the past week has been rather quiet and prices unchanged from those of last week. The weather in Europe has been a little more favorable during the past week and the production of natural butter is consequently increasing. Neutral lard quiet again and buyers and sellers getting further apart. Cottonseed oil remains strong and we have probably seen the lowest prices for this season; stocks are small and the demand heavy, with no good oil to be had.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Anapogen & Co.)

New York, May 16.—The excitement has continued during the past two weeks, and May oil was carried as high as 56c., July 55½c. and October 52½c. That such an advance of 12@14c. per gallon as we have had during the last three weeks could not take place without a reaction is natural, and the last two days prices have dropped 2½@4c. from the top. It looks as if this would be all the reaction we can expect for the moment, and same show in what a strong statistical position cotton oil is. A great deal of the oil tendered on May contracts here has been rejected, and the rejections sustained by the committee, which, of course, places the prime grade in even stronger demand. We see no reason for anything but higher prices at least for a while to come. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 53½c.; July, 53c.; September, 53c.; October, 49½c.; November, 43c.; December, 41c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 58c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 58c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 31s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Estimated Chicago stocks, 24,000 bbls. contract pork (23,815 bbls. May 1), 29,500 tcs. contract lard (30,526 tcs. May 1), 12,000,000 lbs. ribs (12,427,680 lbs. May 1). The products markets opened weaker, with fair supplies of hogs and easier grain markets.

Cottonseed Oil.

There have been sales of new crop crude for September delivery in the Southeast at 41½c. In New York to-day the market showed a turn to higher prices from the weakness for two days before, and renewed bullishness. There was an advance almost at once of 1c. per gallon. Early "call" prices: May, 53½@56c.; July, 52¾@54c.; September, 53¼@54½c.; October, 49@50c.; November, 42½@43½c.; December, 40¼@41½c. Immediately after the "call," 54½c. bid May, 54c. bid July; 100 bbls. October sold at 50c., and 50½c. bid. Sales 200 November, 43½c., and 43¾c. bid.; December 41c. bid.

Tallow.

It looks as if before the close of to-day (Friday) there would be further sales of New York City hhds. at 6¾c.; some can be had at that price.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady at 10c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 16.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls. 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.40 per 100 bbls.; barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5@5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6@6½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb., and barrels 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 85@90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@6½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼@10¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 55@56c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.80c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6¾c. per lb.; edible tallow, 7¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.

APRIL MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

(Concluded from page 14.)

Oleo Oil.—April, 1906, 23,573,564 lbs., value \$1,994,217; April, 1907, 19,207,180 lbs., value \$1,727,898. For ten months ending April, 1906, 169,555,716 lbs., value \$14,127,217; same period, 1907, 156,706,117 lbs., value \$13,475,882.

Oleomargarine.—April, 1906, 1,963,380 lbs., value \$164,275; April, 1907, 335,918 lbs., value \$32,434. For ten months ending April, 1906, 9,618,329 lbs., value \$834,343; same period, 1907, 4,793,654 lbs., value \$453,085.

Butter.—April, 1906, 748,905 lbs., value \$128,243; April, 1907, 329,491 lbs., value \$77,600. For ten months ending April, 1906, 24,159,397 lbs., value \$4,366,231; same period, 1907, 11,139,680 lbs., value \$2,124,225.

Total Meat Animals.—April, 1906, value \$3,813,903; April, 1907, value \$3,152,612. For ten months ending April, 1907, value \$33,719,153; same period, 1907, value \$27,926,897.

Total Meat Products.—April, 1906, value \$16,059,597; April, 1907, value \$14,539,975. For ten months ending April, 1906, value \$155,306,281; same period, 1907, value \$146,860,884.

Retail Section

MAY CONDEMN ALL SHOP FAT.

Retail butchers in the East who handle Western dressed beef or beef dressed in another state have been startled recently by a rumor that the government intended to refuse hereafter to inspect and pass all shop fat, regardless of its origin, unless each piece bore the unmistakable stamp of the original government inspection. As such a condition is not possible, it would mean the barring of all shop fat from interstate trade, and would leave the shop butcher at the mercy of the local renderer.

When the regulations under the new meat law were promulgated permission was given to ship shop fat from inspected carcasses in interstate trade, provided it was inspected at destination and found to be sound. Later this permission was withdrawn, and inspection by a government inspector before shipment was required. This made it impossible for a shop butcher to ship his fat to a melter in a nearby city across a state line, since he could not get a government inspector to come to his shop and inspect his fat before shipment.

Now it is said that the government will bar shop fat entirely, on the theory that after the fat is trimmed off there is no way of telling whether it came from an inspected animal. The butcher's certificate that such is the case would not be accepted, as is permitted where farmers ship uninspected meats. The farmer is evidently to be trusted, while the shop butcher is not; at least that is the view the butcher takes of what he considers an unfair discrimination.

The result of the restriction already in force has been to cause the shop butcher to lose revenue from his high grade fats, which formerly went to city melters, but which must now to be sold to local renderers for tallow or grease. A further ruling refusing inspection to shop fats altogether would cause still greater loss. The trade believes an arrangement could be made whereby such fats could be properly inspected and passed without any danger of unwholesome materials getting into edible channels.

GET THE BEST HELP.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

MASTER BUTCHERS' NATIONAL MEET.

Officers of the national organization of the Master Butchers of America are planning a novel feature for the annual convention, which is to be held at Niagara Falls on August 6 to 9. This will be a sort of retail butchers' exposition, where modern methods will be explained and modern appliances exhibited. The various butcher supply houses of the country will have exhibits of all the modern time, money and labor-saving machinery in use in a butcher shop or sausage or provision factory. The convention programme will include a number of educational addresses, and there will be practical demonstrations to go with them. The association has made education the keynote of its work during the past year, and has achieved some good results. The Niagara Falls meeting should help this movement along.

FOR POLISHING SHOP FIXTURES.

As there are a multitude of brass and nickel trimmed furnishings about a well-equipped butcher shop, and since a serviceable metal polish may be made right in the shop at a small cost, we give below a few recipes for the manufacture of this useful substance:

1. In 100 parts of common yellow vaseline, melted, stir 20 parts of fine colcothar.
2. Same as above, only using lard instead of vaseline.
3. Twenty parts of American mineral oil and 5 parts of lard are melted and 25 parts of fine colcothar are stirred in.
4. The following is given as the formula for genuine putz-pomade: Oxalic acid, 1 part; oxide of iron, 25 parts; rotten stone, 20 parts; palm oil, 60 parts; vaseline, 4 parts. The oxide of iron may be Venetian red. Both it and the rotten stone must be absolutely free from grit. Oxalic acid is poisonous.

FORT WAYNE BUTCHERS ELECT.

The Master Butchers' Association of Fort Wayne, Ind., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Frederick Gombert; vice-president, Henry Eckert; secretary, Herman Strodel; Treasurer, Gottlieb Haller; trustees, Charles Cohn, Alex. Lorenz and Henry Spuhler; inner guard, John Shaffer; outer guard, John Henline; flag bearer, Henry Reinewald.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. R. Boyd has opened a new meat market at Cairo, Neb.

Frank Gabriel has opened a new meat market at Exeter, Neb.

C. T. Hudson has opened a new butcher shop at Turon, Kas.

Stetter Brothers have engaged in the meat business at Crawford, Neb.

Fire destroyed the meat market of A. Burns at Sequin, Texas.

Aug. Karo has recently opened a new butcher shop at Norfolk, Neb.

G. W. Hogge has moved his butcher shop from Palmyra to Milford, Neb.

Lawrence & McConnell have engaged in the meat business at Sherwood, Ore.

F. A. Ferguson has recently opened a new meat market at The Dalles, Ore.

A. M. Holland has sold his butcher shop at Wichita, Kas., to J. W. Way.

Rice & Son have purchased the meat business of S. S. Rice at Topeka, Kas.

Ewing G. Davis has sold his butcher shop at Joplin, Mo., to A. W. Herrington.

C. R. Lecklider has sold his meat market at Grinnell, Kas., to Frank V. Verr.

The butcher shop of J. Seymour at Pittsburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

E. T. Weicker has purchased the meat business of J. C. Lawrence at Mendon, Mo.

The death is reported of G. Schroth, a well-known butcher of Doylestown, Pa.

W. A. King has sold out his meat business at Cleveland, Okla., to R. A. Shephard.

J. S. Nordstrom has purchased the butcher shop of H. J. Klumb at Fremont, Neb.

Saffle & Humphrey have succeeded to the meat business of B. Saffle at Fallis, Okla.

Gustave Schroeder has sold his meat business at Hoskins, Neb., to H. F. Wetlich.

The meat market of George Saxman at Latrobe, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

R. Davis has sold his butcher shop at Skedee, Okla., to Choteau & Huddleston.

J. C. Forsythe has purchased the meat business of S. Snider at Hennessey, Okla.

G. E. Kenney has sold out his meat business at Kearsey, Col., to Selby & Parker.

Frank Schleicher has purchased the meat business of L. Quick at Kansas City, Mo.

Andrew Ostling has purchased the meat business of Ostling & Hedman at Aspen, Col.

Ed. Kuerten has sold out his meat business at Benson, Neb., to Burr & Blakewell.

Scott & Esty have succeeded to the meat business of Geo. Scott & San at Chariton, Ia.

The butcher shop of Frank Hoppel, Blue Ridge Summit, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

O. T. Wilson has succeeded to the meat business of Thompson & Wilson at Greeley, Col.

Bryant & Frazier have succeeded to the meat market of E. F. Bryant at Rosedale, Kas.

W. I. Lane has been succeeded in the meat business by Carroll & Lane at Clarendon, Texas.

Dickerman & Young have sold their meat

FOWLER PACKING CO.

STATION "A", KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Beef and Pork Packers

JOBBER OF

**Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal,
Dry Salt and Sugar Cured Meats, Lard,
Tallow, Grease, Oils, Stearine, Etc.**

business at Crown King, Ariz., to Fred Venater.

The Fay Meat Company has sold its business at Seattle, Wash., to Balmforth & Hamer.

C. L. Meyers has been succeeded in the meat business at Quincy, Wash., by Yesel & Meyers.

Walker Brothers have succeeded to the meat business of Walker & Sons at Grand Island, Neb.

W. C. Watson has sold his butcher shop at Covington, Okla., to the Covington Produce Company.

W. E. Cope & Son have succeeded to the meat market of Amsey & Cope at Big Springs, Texas.

J. W. Carson has purchased the butcher shop of C. M. Zimmerman & Company at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Peninsula Meat Company, of San Mateo, Cal., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by W. R. Schneider, J. H. Coleman and F. Fuerdahl.

The firm of Giebler Brothers, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in meats and groceries. C. W., H. and F. J. Giebler are the incorporators.

The T. S. Wentworth Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to deal in provisions and meats. President and treasurer, T. T. Wentworth; clerk, S. B. Darling, both of Somerville.

The Krakow & Posen Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital, to deal in meats, groceries, etc. E. S. Zumski, 445 Monmouth street; C. Kwiatkowski and B. Kolkowski, of 15 Berkley place are the incorporators.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

land, 567,480 lbs.; London, England, 310,404 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 25,929 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 26,700 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 12,600 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 21,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 32,010 lbs.; Puntarenas, 6,863 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 324,662 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 308,220 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 200,680 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 14,882 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 5,600 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 13,925 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 3,054

lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 8,250 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 2,851 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 46,471 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 10,000 lbs.

Pork.—Antigua, W. I., 202 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 34 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 439 bbls., 10 tcs.; Fort de France, W. I., 26 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 149 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 20 bbls.; Kingston, Jamaica, 97 bbls.; London, England, 50 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 255 bbls., 5 tcs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 15 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 92 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 40 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 99 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 37 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 80 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 15 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chili, 10 tcs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, May 15, 1907, were as follows:

Beef.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 116 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 111 bbls., 10 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 10 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls., 95,744 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 29,681 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 41 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 60 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 15 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 181 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 13 bbls., 192 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 159 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 155 bbls.; Kingston, Jamaica, 54 bbls., 32 tcs.; London, England, 532,450 lbs., 50 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 146 tcs., 2,190,705 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 78 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 11 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 40 bbls.; Southampton, England, 753,440 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 7 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 10 bbls.

Oleo Oil.—Antwerp, Belgium, 85 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 420 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 310 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,329 tcs.; London, England, 1,050 tcs.; Malmö, Sweden, 35 tcs.; Piræus, Greece, 15 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,140 tcs.; Smyrna, Anatolia, 70 tcs.

Oleomargarine.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lb.; Antigua, W. I., 16,300 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 32,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,800 lbs.; Fort de France, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,780 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,280 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 1,097 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 18,800 lbs.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 8,838 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,269 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,365 lbs.; London, England, 62,217 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 31,078 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 13,458 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5,014 lbs.

NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the National Poultry and Game Association was held this week in New York, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. The attendance included representatives of the poultry and game trade from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other sections, as well as New York City, where a large portion of the membership is located. The association now has an active membership of 116, distributed as follows: Washington, D. C., 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 12; New York, 44; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 26; Iowa, 7; Missouri, 2; Louisiana, 1; Kansas, 2.

In the course of his annual report, President Harry Dowie said:

"While we have succeeded this year, let us not be taken unaware by being over-sanguine. Do not think the work is finished as it has only commenced. Our time and attention has been devoted largely to protecting ourselves against the passage of adverse laws, but there is much more this association can and should do."

The work of the association in connection with legislation, particularly the drawn poultry movement, was reviewed by F. A. Winslow, counsel of the association, and he urged more publicity concerning the business, in order to disabuse the public mind of many false ideas.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harry Dowie, New York; first vice-president, H. A. Emerson, Chicago; second vice-president, Fred S. Mead, Boston; third vice-president, W. F. Priebe; treasurer, Hugo Josephy, New York; secretary, George G. Brown, New York; executive committee, Harry Dowie, chairman, H. A. Emerson, Fred S. Mead, W. F. Priebe, George G. Brown, Hugo Josephy, H. T. Pond, W. G. Carter, W. D. Edson, A. R. Loomis; directors, Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy, George G. Brown, William T. Hance, William J. Farrell, W. D. Edson, W. T. S. White, S. Tudor, Jacob Boehm, H. A. Emerson.

A national poultry and game convention will be called to meet in Chicago some time in October under the auspices of this association.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS BY HANDLING
OUR SUGAR CURED COOKED HAMS
 WRAPPED IN AIR TIGHT, GERM PROOF PAPER ALL READY FOR THE TABLE
SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO. BRIGHTWOOD, MASS., U. S. A.

JERSEY CITY STOCK YARD COMPANY
 Foot of 6th Street
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
ABATTOIR Space TO LET
 FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF
Sheep, Lambs and Calves
 Under United States Government Inspection
 REFRIGERATION and care of House furnished by the Company DIRECT connection by overhead tracks from Abattoir with cars on Penna. R. R. adjoining.
 Any wholesale Butcher or Packer desiring to enter the **New York Market** will find our location and facilities unexcelled as this is **THE SPRING LAMB MARKET** for New York.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Jesse N. Sulzberger, secretary of the S. & S. Company, sails in a few days for a vacation trip abroad.

Manager Jim Mooser, of the Armour branch at Gansevoort market, was laid off for a few days last week by illness, his place being taken by Manager Whitney.

Charles Lauer, of No. 1312 Boston road, a prominent Bronx butcher, died this week. His funeral took place on Thursday, and was largely attended by members of the trade.

The Philadelphia Packing and Provision Company has been incorporated to do business in Brooklyn, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by H. R. Feck, M. E. McKenna and H. A. Stewart.

David Shannon, the well-known West 40th street slaughterer, has incorporated his business under the title of the David Shannon Company. David Shannon, James A. Shannon and Joseph A. Shannon are incorporators, and the capital stock is \$100,000.

Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned this week from Chicago, where he went to look over the damage done by the recent fire at the plant there. The fire did not interfere with packing operations, and the burned warehouse is being rapidly rebuilt.

Miss Gertrude Stone was this week appointed private secretary to General Manager Howard, of the S. & S. Company, succeeding Miss Sadie Oshinsky, who resigned to fulfill a matrimonial engagement, which will be consummated on June 9. She had been Mr. Howard's secretary for many years.

F. A. Fowler, general director of the beef and branch house departments of Swift & Company, returned this week from a tour abroad. H. O. Edwards, manager of the Swift plant at South Omaha, and Wellington Leavitt, the famous Swift livestock buyer, sailed this week on the Cedric for a vacation on the other side.

H. C. Stanton, of the soap department at the Swift New York headquarters, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Rider, of Cornwall, N. Y. C. S. Ferguson, manager of the produce department of the Swift West Harlem house, was recently married to Miss Ray Smith, of Mattawan. Both were recipients of the customary cash bonus, which Swift & Company offer to any of their employees who "double up."

The longshoremen's strike continued to interfere with exports of meat products from New York this week, and the shipping manifests showed the marked falling off in outbound freights. Much traffic was diverted to Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk and other ports, but even with this the export trade suffered considerably. Fresh beef shipments continued as usual, being handled by the packers' own gangs of men.

HALSTEAD CONSOLIDATES PACKING INTERESTS

Halstead & Company, for many years one of the most prominent packing concerns in New York City, and which recently moved its packinghouse to Jersey City, where a splendid new plant was built, has recently incorporated for the purpose of taking over the various holdings of the former firm. Under the new arrangement the following concerns have become part of Halstead & Company: Central Lard Company, Central Cooperage Company, Central Trucking Company.

A controlling interest has also been secured in the Jersey City Melting and Churning Company, and the stock held in New York and Harrison, N. J., slaughtering concerns has been turned over to the new corporation. The lard and oil department under the new arrangement will be in charge of Mr. Lyons, the cooperage department in charge of Mr.

Miller and the trucking department in charge of Mr. Kortwright. W. H. Tunncliffe will be in charge of the butterine department, and E. N. Brown is general superintendent of the entire plant.

The capacity of the establishment has been more than doubled, and all by-products of a packinghouse will be manufactured and dealt in. This consolidation of interests makes Halstead & Company one of the largest and most influential packing concerns in the country. It is a bringing together of separate interests, which have practically been under its control for some time past, but which are now incorporated in concrete form. With the enviable reputation enjoyed by Halstead products the new move should bring additional prosperity and prominence to those who are interested in this home packing and slaughtering concern.

CALFSKIN ASSOCIATION PROSPEROUS.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association held its annual meeting at Terrace Garden assembly rooms on Wednesday evening. There were over 150 of the stockholders present, and the gathering was an enthusiastic one. The reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the association to be in its customary prosperous condition; the reports showed it to be all assets and no liabilities.

An annual dividend of 6 per cent on the stock was declared, and in addition to this dividend a premium of 10 cents apiece on No. 1 skins was also declared. It is an annual custom of the association to declare premiums on No. 1 skins, in addition to the regular dividend. The assets of the association are now close to \$100,000, with no liabilities, as has been stated.

In the face of the fact that calfskins were scarce during the past year, the association's books show that it took in an increased quantity of skins during the year, a fact which speaks well for its reputation and the activity of its management. Fred. Dietz,

who looks after the association's interests at both buying and selling ends, has been with the organization now about 16 years, and is regarded as its most valuable asset.

The meeting elected the following directors for the ensuing year: George Thomson, H. Heinemann, H. Schlosser, John J. Harrington, E. F. O'Neill, George H. Shaffer and L. Oppenheimer. Messrs. Shaffer and Oppenheimer are new members of the board; the others were re-elected. The board will meet next week to elect officers, and it is likely that President Thomson, Vice-President Harrington, Secretary Schlosser and Treasurer Heinemann will be re-elected to those positions.

NEW YORK BUTCHERS' COMPANY

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company killed at least 1,500 cattle this week, compared to a recent average weekly kill of about 700 beefs. The increase in activity about the West Side plant was noticeable. President Fred. Joseph returned from his Chicago trip, and was followed by the choice cattle he had bought while there.

Practical Points



of superiority in the construction of Triumph Ice Making and Refrigerating Plants appeal to the economical purchaser.

Our proposition on such machinery is of interest to the owner of every Packing House or Meat Market who contemplates installing a new plant or remodeling an old one.

We also manufacture "the fittings that don't leak."

Ask for Bulletin "T. A." just issued.

THE TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE CO.

GENERAL OFFICES
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Trade was about double what it had been at the abattoir, and it was evident that President Joseph had added a lot of new customers to the company's following. There was certainly a whole lot more beef sold. The company this week ordered an electric delivery truck to supplement its present force of delivery wagons and trucks, and there were other signs of increased trade.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the company at the plant on Monday, and the attendance included meat men from all parts of the city who hold stock in the company. It is said to have been a very interesting meeting. Several changes in the by-laws of the company were made, but it was announced that they were of an unimportant nature.

BRONX BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, has elected the following officers for the ensuing years: President, A. Moos; first vice-president, E. Ruehl; second vice-president, C. Meisel; treasurer, J. Wetterhahn; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Schulz; financial secretary, J. Machovsky; sergeant-at-arms, A. Mandler; trustees, Christ. Schuck, L. Siegel, F. Wehnes; delegate to governing board, Charles Schuck; orator, Charles Schuck. Chas. Schuck, E. Ruehl and C. Buggeln were elected delegates to the State convention at Syracuse in June, with J. Schulz, C. Meisel and A. Schaefer as alternates.

NEW BROOKLYN BUTCHERS' BRANCH.

As the result of a mass meeting of Brooklyn butchers on Monday evening a new branch of the United Master Butchers, to be known as the South Brooklyn Branch, was organized with C. O. West as temporary president, David Dyer secretary, and C. Frederich treasurer. The meeting was called to protest against the action of wholesalers in Wallabout, Washington and other city markets in selling at retail. A protest was also made against the new South Brooklyn market, which is about to be built. President John Kirby of the Brooklyn branch presided at the mass meeting.

OBJECT TO REDUCTION PLANT.

Citizens of Vailsburg, N. J., are opposing the establishing of a fertilizing plant adjacent to the Maybaum abattoir in Vailsburg, and have appointed committees to prevent its location there, even though assurance has been given that no nuisance will be maintained there. The neighbors object to the slaughterhouse, anyway, and say they do not want the reduction plant put there also.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The seizures of meat, poultry and game and fish made in New York City by the Department of Health for the week ending Saturday, May 11, are reported as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 30,750 lbs.; Brooklyn, 838 lbs.; Queens, 157 lbs.; total, 31,745 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 8,568 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,907 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 10,575 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,650 lbs.; Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 2,850 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Abramowitz, M., 209 E. 7th; United D. B. Co.
Brachfeld, M., 541 E. 83d; F. Lesser.
Becker, A., 126 E. 103d; H. Brand.
Cohen, J., 352 Madison; F. Lesser.
Diamond, M., 280 Ave. B; United D. B. Co.
Fusco, G., 30 Grand; F. Lesser.
Forte, V., 72 Thompson; H. Brand.
Green, S., 89 Ave. C; H. Brand.
Greenfeld, S., 51 Pike; H. Brand.
Hoenig, I., 93 Cannon; United D. B. Co.
Houghton & Gaasch, 2871 Broadway; Dumrauf & Wicke.
Hendlich, M., 156 W. 4th; H. Brand.
Karp, A., 3 E. 118th; E. Diamond.
Klein, L., 22 E. 3d; E. Diamond.
Kaslor, S., 3776 Park Ave.; H. Brand.
Latella, F., 2394 Arthur Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Levy, J., 407 Cherry; H. Brand.
Marks, L., 1613 Madison Ave.; H. Brand.
Price, L., 906 E. 6th; E. Diamond.
Perella, F., 343 E. 113th; United D. B. Co.
Ryan, J. L., 1453 Amsterdam Ave.; H. Brand.
Rosenthal, O., 427 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Rosenblum, L., 1746 Washington Ave.; H. Brand.
Seigel, N., 86 Chrystie; F. Lesser.
Scherman, M., 11 E. 3d; H. Brand.
Slotschewsky, M., 267 W. 144th; E. Diamond.
Schneiderman, I., 231 E. 99th; E. Diamond.
Siegel, J., 292 Stanton; E. Diamond.
Salvatore, P., 238 E. 108th; H. Brand.
Saccoff, A., 1498 Brooke Ave.; H. Brand.
Speranza, J., 5658 Macdougall; United D. B. Co.
Scopellite, F., 27 Oak; United D. B. Co.
Schneiderman, I., 231 E. 99th; F. Lesser.
Faullaff & Goldstein, 18 1st Ave.; J. Levy & Co.
Weinstein, M., 230 E. 99th; H. Brand.
Zarone, P., 16 Stantou; H. Brand.
Zorn, D., 95 Sheriff; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Levy, L., 510 E. 164th; H. A. Morgenroth.
Mihal, F., 1051 1st Ave; Sander & Reslina.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cohen, Harry, 57 Moore; Benj. Sitomer.
Engel, Samuel, 865 Myrtle Ave.; Julius Levy.
Fusco, Antonia, 1416 14th Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.
Gross, Joe, 191 Manhattan Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Gorsky, Joseph, 69 North 7th; Max Kramer.
Hauser, Frank, 85 Suydam; Levy Bros.
Hani, John, 181 Irving Ave.; Frederick Day.
Moss, Jacob, 2200 Pitkin Ave.; Levy Bros.
Meyer, W., 21 Crescent; August Kampfer.
Menuchino, G., 476 Hicks; J. Selner.
Radkowski, Louis, 290 South 4th; United D. B. Co.
Saslowsky, Meyer, 450 Hopkinson Ave.; Levy Bros.
Stern, Adolph, 1436 Flatbush Ave.; Samuel Heymann.
Wilson, Sylvester, 258 Wythe Ave.; Michael Savage.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Carotenuto, A., 476 Hicks; G. Menichino.
Heller, Rudolph, 2136 Fulton; Louis Meyer.
Koehl, Harry, New Utrecht Ave.; Louis J. Koehl.
Newman, David, 598 Driggs Ave.; John Barzdaitis.
Sitomer, Benjamin, 57 Moore; Harry Cohen.
Schnupp, Frederic, 173 Park Ave.; Benjamin Draher.
Wehrle, Ernest, 240 Driggs Ave.; Joseph Scroth.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bruno, G., 737 2d Ave.; R. Esposito.
Dietz, R., 2129 Madison Ave.; C. M. Whitaker.
Heins, M., 117 E. 129th; J. Ehler.
Petersen, E., 105 1st Ave.; T. Koch.
Waltemade, F., 210 St. Anns Ave.; J. Waltemade.
Adams, N. & J., 590 7th Ave.; W. P. Rozoll.
Askkanis & Jacobson, 562 Hudson; S. Sussman.
Braunstein, F., 60 W. 27th; S. Leone.
Caputo, V., 386 Broome; F. Di Giacomo.
Frankel & Zolobchow, 274 E. Houston; M. Frankel.
Johnson, F. W., 253 W. 35th; L. Barth & Son.
Kuenstler & Helekal, 92 William; W. Gernannt.
Kuenstler & Helekal, 92 William; A. Luchow.
Lipton, L. M. & O. M., 170 Broadway, Manhattan, and 257 E. 19th, Brooklyn; L. B. Friedlander.
Morgan, J. A., 1366 Broadway; J. Figallo.
Prontzos, P., 44 Madison; G. H. Mackaronis.
Rosenkranz & Weber, 101 Prince; J. Weiser.
Sherman & Guggenheim, 344 E. 86th; Westin & S.
Schiffrin, S., 103 Hester; M. Dorff.
Tramalone, R., 436 West Broadway; L. Bozzo.
Vayda, A., 1094 3d Ave.; I. Heimann.
Wuensche, W., 368-370 Alexander Ave.; A. Eppele.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Deixler, B. & M., 169 East Broadway; D. Perlman.
Figallo, J., 1366 Broadway; J. A. Morgan.
Going, J., 1773 Broadway; J. Going.
Gernannt, W., 92 William; Kuenstler & Helekal.
George, J. H., 110-112 W. 39th; D. H. Sanders.
Grumet, M., 287 E. 7th; F. Grumet.
Hallman, J., 109 Broome; Greenberg & Berzkowitz.
Levin, J., 101 East Broadway; L. Levine.
Lasarow, L., 3739 3d Ave.; Lewicoff & Blumkin.
Marleash, N., 76 E. 4th; N. Warsinger.
O'Connor, L., 5 Greenwich Ave., and 2, 4 and 6 Christopher St.; J. B. Duffy.
Shefflin, S., 446 W. 53d; D. Weiss.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Avellino, Carlos, 483 Columbia; Guiseppi Morello.
Dash, Max, 1595 Pitkin Ave.; Leon Delbach.
Firshein, Joseph, 854 Myrtle Ave.; Solomon Roskin.
Hillmann, G., 1302 8th Ave.; H. J. Miller.
Hock, Peter, 436 7th Ave.; Joseph Thone.
Leifheib, H., 1740 Broadway; Rosie Gehrke.
Lederman, Hyman, 25 McKibben; D. Schached.
Naboli, Joseph, 604 Myrtle Ave.; Heissenbittel, Nearing & Co.
Orlando, Guiseppi, 1006 Flushing Ave.; Sebastiano Bertuglia.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Aronson, Harry, 28 Porter Ave.; Isaac Levin.
Bertuglia, Sebastiano, 1006 Flushing Ave.; Guiseppi Orlando.
Chilnik, Jacob, 25 McKibben; Hyman Lederman.
Delbrich, Leon, 1595 Pitkin Ave.; Max Dash.
Miller, H. J., 1302 8th Ave.; George Hillman.
Thone, Joseph, 436 7th Ave.; Peter Hock.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BEEF.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 11 averaged 8.20 cents per pound.

